RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 110. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1926 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the best word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer." Kandi.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
15 May	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN* ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
23rd „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	NALDERAx ..	11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..		15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,660
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTALA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPIND. ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th May	DURENDA* ..	7,241
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th May	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
15th „	ATLANTIC MARU*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
12th May	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf
12th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
14th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	SANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	30 April	12 May
*TAMBA MARU	5845	4 May	17 May
xMURORAN M.	6374	19 May	25 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	2	2 June
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	13 May	17 May
Indo Maru..	—	..	13 May	17 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 „	23 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	24 ..	7 June

* Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 2150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD. LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.
Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738
Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London, Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg:. Agent.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT
A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES
Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report
THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887
Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! ; SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111.
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic
"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MOTOR CAR SALESMAN, specially for outdoor work. Apply Box No. 1367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26586

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill. Experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating terms, immediately, to Box No. 1358, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3126

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya, Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road.
M

WANTED—Influential and energetic PAID TRAVELLING AGENTS for our firm, only in up-to-date fashionable Ludhiana cloth, Hosiery, blankets, durries, etc. Pay Rs. 100 and allowance Rs. 50 per month 2 per cent bonus extra. Cash security Rs. 250. For detailed terms apply to L. KABLI MAL TILAK RAM, Bankers and Merchants, Ludhiana (Punjab).
A R3161

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE strong in Urdu, Persian and Gujarati, expert in games, specially cricket, for the Post of the HEADMASTER of a Middle School. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C26598

SALARY Rs. 60-260 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi.
T.S.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadewa St., Fort Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Naggar (Kulu).
26522

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG Size rose scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/; 800 Rs. 7/8; BOMBAY, Lengra mangoes 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5; Packing, freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga (Behar).
F R3155

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
R3091

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LAUGHS and SMILES—A weekly Magazine published on Sundays. First issue coming out on 30th May. Annual subscription Rs. 1/8. Specimen copy anna One. Post Box No. 850, Bombay.
L R3157

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palsyco, Rawalpindi.
L T.S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN touring India can push any goods. SALESMAN C/o this Paper.
T R3159

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—Secondhand DOUBLING MACHINE in good working order. State lowest prices and year and maker with full particulars. Apply Box No. 1369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3160

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Byadgi Municipality on Rs. 40/2/60. Those having previous experience, having served in Municipalities need only apply. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 30/6/1926. Candidates will be called for interview at their cost.

M. C SHETTAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Byadgi,
Dated 30th April, 1926.
C26541

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from experienced Registered Medical Graduates for the post of HONORARY ANAESTHETIST at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and HONORARY LECTURER in Anaesthetics at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. Applicants should apply on prescribed forms, which will be supplied by the Secretary's Office in the Hospital, not later than the 17th May, 1926.

The selected candidate must not hold any appointment in any other Teaching Institutions in Bombay. The duties of the post will involve a daily attendance of at least 3 hours at the Hospital. He will have to give practical instruction in giving Anaesthetics to the Resident Officers and Students attending the Hospital and to deliver lectures on Anaesthetics and Anaesthesia at the College.

He will be eligible for a conveyance allowance of Rs. 150 a month from the date of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to
THE DEAN,
K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay (12).
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
C26566

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DURGADAS RUPCHAND and DUNICHAND DEVIDATTMAL have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

The Vendors declare that they have lost or mislaid the documents of title to the said property more particularly the Conveyance, dated the 12th June, 1906, and made between Hari Gangaji Mistry of the one part and the Vendors of the other part and another Conveyance dated the 9th August, 1916 and made between Shamji Vallabhdas of the one part and the Vendors of the other part. Any person having possession or custody thereof or finding the same is requested to inform the undersigned at their aforesaid address.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground together with the bungalow, well and other structures standing thereon and the stone-walls and the land thereunder, on the Western and Southern side and the Vendors' half share in the Northern stone-wall and the land thereunder situate, lying and being at Godbunder Road, Malad Tukdi District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and admeasuring 1507 square yards bearing No. 92, Godbunder Road, and the said piece of land is surrounded by the stone-wall, on all the four sides and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Karsondas Harkisondas and Govardhandas Morarji, on or towards the West by Godbunder Road, and on or towards the North by the property of Dunichand Devidattmal, and on or towards the South by the properties of Laxmibai, widow of Vithaldas Dharamsey and Hari Gangaji.

Bombay, dated 10th May, 1926.

SHAH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26595

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding Dr. Bhaishanker's Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re.1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee of Hyderabad—D. writes: "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B.) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 957 of 1926.

NARIMAN DADABHAI, of Dhulia, Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhulia, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI, of Bombay, Parsi inhabaitant last residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) Doctor NADIRSHAW F. BULSARA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, a dentist, carrying on business at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

RUSTOMJI LIMJIBHAI MUNSHI,

The first Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you and Dr. Nadirshaw F. Bulsara for recovery of the sum of Rupees Eight thousand and six hundred with interest at 12 per cent. per annum; for a charge over the securities covered by the safe custody receipt deposited by you, for Receiver and sale of the said securities and costs of this suit and that Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1926, at 11.15 a.m. is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit when you are required to be present in the High Court of Bombay either in person or by an Advocate instructed by an Attorney of the High Court. In default of appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its Seal on 28th April, 1926.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1926.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C26596

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON; OLD PIPES WIRE ROPE; REAVALL BLOWER; STEEL BARGE; CANVAS-HAMMOCKS; CARGO WOODEN BOATS; OLD CANVAS AND SECTION HOSE; OLD-LINEN; MANILLA ROPE; EMPTY STEEL BARRELS, OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS; CASES, CHAIN ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th May, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. & O. Dockyard, Magagon the abovementioned goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. at Sewree Cotton Depot, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton ex, S. S. "City of Edinburgh."

18 Bales American Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-B, Lakshmi Dutta Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL ALL-COMEDY Programme
TO TICKLE YOUR FUNNY BONE
WHIRLWINDS OF FUN!
TWO REEL MIRTH PROVOKERS
"OUR GANG"
In their latest comedy, filled with smiles, giggles and roars of laughter.
"RIDERS OF THE PURPLE COWS"
featuring RALPH GRAVES
The last word in Mirth Producers.
AN EXPLOSION OF LAUGHS.
"THE CAT'S MEOW"
featuring HARRY LANGDON
The Chesire Cats grins but there are roars of laughter in "The Cat's Meow"
CAT CALLS OF MIRTH!
"FROZEN HEARTS"
featuring STAN LAUREL.
A rib-tickling travesty on "Enemies of Women"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's latest news in Pictures.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE GOLD RUSH"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
WROTE THE STORY
DIRECTED THE FILMS
AND
FEATURED HIMSELF:
IN
THE GOLD RUSH.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
The Modern Venus in
"VENUS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
Story of Girls and Pearls; Love and Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture
She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.

COMING NEXT WEEK
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
JACKIE COOGAN
THE BOY OF THE CENTURY
IN
"LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE"
The Picture of all Centuries
Adventures, thrills and sensations galore.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Presents THIS WEEK.
Royal Art Studio's Film
Sati Menadevi
OR
COSTLY COUPLET
Featuring Miss JUBEIDA.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will open
The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA!
"MENAKA"
By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor Navakal)
on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 3-15 P. M. (S.T.)
and on SATURDAY, 15th May at 3-15 P. M.
SUNDAY, 16th May at 3-15 P. M.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
AT
RIPON THEATRE. GRANT ROAD,
Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Morning.
Book Your Seats Immediately!

HAROLD LLOYD IN
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
5 Reels of Perfect Comedy. Lloyd at his best. A comic Picture that has made the world laugh!
ALSO
A complete new programme of Turkish, Egyptian and Indian Dances and Songs on the stage by 4 beautiful Egyptian and Turkish Ladies. Each dance an artistic production. Magnificent Costumes and special musical accompaniment
COME EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 1-8-0, Re. 1/-, As. 12, As. 6, As. 4.
SPECIAL 2 HOURS' SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY From 3 P. M.
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE - - - - Sandhurst Road.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, May 7.

MONEY.

The demand for money during the week has been mainly for the purpose of financing the grain and seed crops, and it has been sufficient to maintain the rate for call money at 5 per cent. In general, however, the money market has been easy, and further contraction of the currency to the extent of Rs. 3 crores has not appreciably disturbed it. This brings the total contraction of the currency to-date to the figure of Rs. 8 crores, leaving Rs. 1 crore of the emergency expansion of the current season still outstanding. It is generally believed that the Imperial Bank rate would have been reduced during this week had it not been for the effects of the general strike in England. As the matter stands, this reduction is probably postponed for a time until the situation becomes somewhat clearer. Fixed deposit rates continued to be unchanged, two to three months being quoted at 4 per cent., six months at 3½ per cent., and twelve months at 4½ per cent.

The general strike which was suddenly called in England for Monday at midnight, after the breakdown of negotiations over the week-end between the British Government and the coal miners, has had a material effect upon the financial markets of the world, which was immediately apparent in India. At present it is impossible to foretell how long the strike will last, but it is certain that if a settlement is not speedily reached the effects on the trade of England and of the world will be serious.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 30th April last shows a further increase of Rs. 88.22 lakhs in the cash balance to Rs. 25,30,71,000 as against Rs. 19.11 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash liabilities is 28.91—an increase of 0.87 per cent. over the last week. While Loans and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 10.46 lakhs and Rs. 2.59 lakhs, Cash credits have increased by Rs. 17.10 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 104.89 lakhs to Rs. 13.35 crores, while other deposits are up by Rs. 141.00 lakhs to Rs. 72.93 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

Government securities have been quiet during the week, but the undertone has been steady, and some quotations showed an improvement over the period. 3½ per cent. Paper improved from Rs. 77/4 to a high point of Rs. 77/12 and then declined at the close to Rs. 77/8. 5 per cent. Loans, 1935, 1933 and 1945-55, were quoted at Rs. 101/12, Rs. 103/10 and Rs. 107/14 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1928, were placed at Rs. 106/12. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102/7, 1930 at Rs. 106/10, and 1932 at Rs. 108. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan improved from Rs. 112/8 to Rs. 113/4.

The Currency returns as at 30th April show a decline of Rs. 3 crores in sterling securities. Notes in circulation are down by Rs. 273.59 lakhs to Rs. 185.12 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 26.40 lakhs to Rs. 77.04 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.65 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio is 57.30 as against 56.82 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange quotation tended upward during the week, opening at 1s. 5.27/32d. and improving to the closing figure of 1s. 5.29/32d. There has been only a moderate demand for bullion T. T. during the week, and this demand has been more than off-set by the showing of export bills both in the Bombay and Calcutta markets. The strike in England has doubtless also had some effect on the market, tending to push up the quotation. In the forward market sellers of exchange continue to predominate, and the rates have quite generally advanced over those of last week. Closing quotations were as follows: May to July 1s. 5-29/32d., August to September 1s. 5.15/16d., October-November 1s. 5-31/32d., and December to February 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation, influenced by the general strike in England, suffered a relapse from dollars 4.86-3/8 to dollars 4.85.9/16, closing at dollars 4.85.3/4. Continental currencies were even more severely affected, French francs collapsing from 147.80 to 155 and Belgian francs from 140 to 159. Italian lira, however, was unchanged at 121.

GOLD.

The gold market opened with a quotation of Rs. 21-8-3 per tola for ready, but the announcement of the general strike in England led to a fear that bullion shipments might be hindered, and the price mounted to the figure of Rs. 21-10.6 per tola. Later the strength of the sterling quotation caused some weakness in the market, as well as the realization that shipments of gold from Durban would be unaffected by the strike and the price of gold declined to Rs. 21-9-6 at the close. The volume of trading during the week was fairly heavy, and arrivals were in good quantity, bringing the stock in this market up to about 11 lakhs tolas (bars and coin), in spite of the improved off-take, which, on account of the settlement, averaged about 30,000 tolas a day during the period. The price of sovereigns remained steady at Rs. 13-8-6 both for ready and forward. The highest and lowest rates during the week in our market were Rs. 21-10.9 and Rs. 21-8.0 for ready and 28th April settlement, Rs. 21-11 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 28th May settlement and Rs. 21-10 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 26th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £86,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,43,57,718 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is nil and from Durban about £805,000 including £130,000 sovereigns, by steamer sailing on the 10th instant.

The Transvaal gold output for March this year amounted to 834,340 fine ounces as compared with 753,924 fine ounces for February, 1926, and 825,479 fine ounces for March, 1925.

SILVER.

As anticipated last week, there have been interesting developments in the market during the week. Trading in silver has been fairly heavy, and conditions arising from the strike in England, the firmness of the Shanghai exchanges, and the technical position of the local market have combined to bring about violent fluctuations in the rates for both ready and forward silver. Arrivals of silver during the week have been about 2,304 bars, and further arrivals to the extent of about 2,600 bars are expected to-day from London. Bull interests have been successful in taking delivery of the whole stock, and it is reported that the market is now short of about 1,200 bars, even taking these arrivals into consideration. The corner has, therefore, been partially successful, and this fact, together with the other influences mentioned, has brought the quotation for spot silver from Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 71-4 per 100 tolas, while the difference between ready and June has widened from Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2 per 100 tolas. The final result will be decided on Saturday at the auction. Early in the week telegraphic reports from London stated that bullion shipments from London would not be possible for the present on account of the strike, which led to the belief that there might be another shortage of silver at the June settlement. The situation is intensified by the fact that many bears had previously changed over from May settlement to June, believing that more silver would be arriving by that time. Accordingly, the difference between June and July has widened from As. 6 to Re. 1, but later advices from London indicate that there may be some shipments which will relieve the situation to some extent. The off-take, on account of the heavy premium for near delivery, is still reduced and did not exceed 150 bars per day during the week. This, in view of the arrivals reported leaves a stock in the market at present of about 1,900 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London rose sharply during the week from 2s. 10-15/16d. to the high point of 3s. 0½d., but at the close collapsed to 2s. 11½d. In sympathy with a sharp decline in the Shanghai and London quotations, the local market has declined to the level of Rs. 68-12 for June settlement. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30-5/8d. and 29-15/16d. for ready and 30-9/16d. and 29-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 71-4 and Rs. 69-12 for ready and 1st May settlement, Rs. 69-12 and Rs. 68-5 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 68-14 and Rs. 67-14 for 30th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £430,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £505,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,304 bars and Rs. 15,555 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £100,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the week. Cotton mill shares were generally steady and there was quite a bullish feeling in the market as a result of the strike announcement, although the turn-over was not particularly great. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 880—897/8—890; Century Rs. 361/4—371/4—365; Central India Rs 483/12xd—491/4—485 Crescent Rs. 190—195—192/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 840—850—840; Madhowji Rs. 90—92/8—91/4; New Great Rs. 321/4—332/8—322/8; Pearls Rs. 476/4—483/12—475; Simplex Rs. 136/4—140—137/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 476/4xd—481—475.

The miscellaneous section improved somewhat during the week, in sympathy with the stronger feeling in cotton mill shares. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 580 to Rs. 595 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 935 to Rs. 952/8, but receded at the close to Rs. 947/8. Alcocks slightly improved from Rs. 143/12 to Rs. 155. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 116/14. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defds. were almost unchanged at Rs. 20/4 and Rs. 46/4 respectively. Bundi cement rose by Re. 1 to Rs. 10, while Katni Ordys. and Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 47/8 and Rs. 140. Central India Mining and Shivrajpurs were also steady. Little demand was apparent for railway shares and prices fluctuated but little. Ahmd. Prantij improved from Rs. 850 to Rs. 860, Amritsar Patti from Rs. 143 to Rs. 144, Cen. Prov. Rly. from Rs. 115 to Rs. 116 and Tapti Valleys from Rs. 655xd to Rs. 660xd.

Bank shares improved somewhat, Imperial Bank shares being quoted up to Rs. 1,585 and Contributories to Rs. 421/4. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 76/12 and Central Banks at Rs. 23/8.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares in the Calcutta market were somewhat easier early in the week, following a drop in the price of Hessians from Rs. 15/12 to Rs. 14/13. At the close, however, there was a slight reaction upward in the Hessian quotation to Rs. 15/2 and jute shares moved in sympathy, with a steadier feeling apparent in the market.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10.

Nurjehan, Robb, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May 11.

Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.

LOADING.

May 10.

Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Clan Chattan, 2500, Malabar Coast, 15/5, J Finlay and Co.
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 22/5, M M and Co.
3 Tamba Maru 3553 Japan 17/5 N Y Kaisha.
4 Karagola, 3647, Zanzibar, 12/5, M M & Co.
6 Elysia 4211, Liverpool, 21/5 Graham's Trading Co.
7 Crostafels, 3080, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
8 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15/5, L T & M Italiana.
9 Delta, 4739, Japan, 29/5, M M and Co.
12 C/Agra 3116, NF, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
13 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 12/5, M M & Co.
14 Durenda, 4450, Karachi, N.F., M M and Co.
17 Kieldrecht 3898 Antwerp 13/5 Grahams Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Swazi 3174 Dunkirk 13/5, K Nixon & Co
2 Gerania, 3313, Karachi, 17/5, L Triestino and M I.
4 Bamora, 1877, P Gulf, 12/5, M M and Co.
6 Ariosto, 2768, Hull, 11/5, J Finlay and Co
7 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, 12/5, Assam and Co.
8 Atlantic Maru, 4254, N.F., N.F., M M and Co. (P. and O.).
15 Bandra, 1877, P Gulf, 19/5, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Yamagata Maru, 2322, Kobe, 12/5, N Y Kaisha.
B Gazana, 3191, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
C/R Homestead 4122 Colombo 10/5 Volkart Bros.
D/E Nurjehan, 3379, Colombo, N.F., T Morrison and Co.
F Alavi 2157 Jeddah 10/5 T Morrison and Co.
G Jamnagar, 278, Jamnagar, 11/5, L Naranjee.
H Cuncolim, 106, M Coast, 11/5, M H Mahatma.
K Hatipara, 4893, N F NF M M and Co.
L/M Akbar, 2492, N F 12/5, T Morrison and Co.
N Laxmi, 124, M'Coast, 10/5, R Assaria and Co.

EXPORTS.

May 10.

S S Durenda for London:—9000 cwts linseed oil cake, 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohomed; 321 cwts wood naphta, Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd.

For Hull:—4000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts castor seed, S Nagindas; 55 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co; 200 bales hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp, S Baldeodas, 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 332 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—385 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Swazi for Sharpness:—6086 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 bundle fox skin, M J Mowla and Son.

For Glasgow:—4000 cwts linseed oil cake, Mossabhai and Co.

For Liverpool:—32 cwts cashew nuts, V Bhasker; 72 bales wool, A Salemohamed and Co; 40 bales cotton, Gill and Co.: bales cotton, J Jivan and Co; 9005 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—2012 cwts castor seed, K M Nathoo.

For Constantinople:—62 cwts mendhi powder, A El. Ejel.

For Genoa:—2001 cwts castor seed, Gorio Ltd; 55 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Italiana Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 113 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros Ltd.

For Antwerp:—500 cwts myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—300 cwts niger seed, Volkart Bros; 9 bales goat skin, A Abdoola and Co; 81 cwts coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

S S Jeypere for Hongkong:—48 cwts shark fins, 2 cwts fish maws, A Hajee.

For Maccasar:—15 bales grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, S Purshottam; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Atlantic Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

S S Yamagata Maru for Yokohama:—1 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 10.

S S Ranpura from London, Agents M M and Co:—From Marseilles:—850 bags almonds, 150 bags French chalk, 48 cases aluminium discs, 200 cases brass circles, 13 cases silk goods and tissues, 13 cases tubes, 25 cases saffron, 646 cases brandy, 71 cases pharmaceutical products, 14 cases preserves, 32 cases 22 bales silk yarn, 40 bales carpets, 41 cases wine, 14 cases cotton tissues, 15 cases umbrella fitting, 10 cases castor oil, 10 cases Lamella gold thread, 12 cases yarn, 12 cases perfumery, 22 cases liquors, 50 cases 65 bondles common and toilet soap, 38 bundles tyres, 200 barrels minium, 152 barrels lead chase, 36 cases cognac, 13 cases chocolate and confectionery, 25 cases mineral water, 17 kegs indigo, 8 kegs paint, 13 bags bolts and nuts, 9 bales corns.

For Hamburg/London:—19 cases net laces, 6 cases copper tubes, 6 cases tin hollow ware.

For Havre/London:—5 cases perfumery, 10 cases colours, 43 cases champagne, 20 cases cheese, 3 cases copper tubes.

From Rotterdam/London:—5 cases cotton yarn, 55 cases beer, 600 cases vegetable product, 500 cases vegetable fat, 40 cases wine, 5 cases cheese, 20 bales leather belting, 46 cases soap.

From Bordeaux:—25 cases cement, 170 cases wine, 27 cases champagne, 96 cases provisions, 915 cases brandy, 11 cases sardines.

From Amsterdam:—20 cases cheese, 6 cases ivory, 8 cases chemical and essential oil, 6 cases essences.

From London:—64 cases cycles and parts, 42 cases typewriters, 119 cases cocoa, chocolate an confectionery, 197 cases biscuits and jam, 17 cases tinned fish, 34 cases boots and shoes, 307 cases cigarettes and tobacco, 16 cases stationery, 45 cases hams and bacon, 38 cases gripe water, 335 cases wines, 415 cases lime juice, 123 cases wincarnis, 146 cases chemical stores and medicine and quinine, 200 cases whisky, 10 cases beer, 19 cases rum, 40 cases carpets and thread and needles, 65 cases photo material, 47 cases olive and castor oil, 45 cases Invalid and Mellin's food, 63 cases Scott's emulsion, 72 cases 132 bales envelops and papers, 191 bales old newspapers, 31 cases toilet and common soap, 30 cases blacking, 95 cases cider, 77 cases screws, 24 cases electric lamps, 109 cases vacuum brake material, 62 cases cardboard, 40 cases photo plates and papers, 78 cases coupling, 42 cases drapery, 22 cases harmless medicines and chemicals, 22 cases crown corks, 15 cases car dials, 21 cases oil varnish, 29 cases essences, 22 cases sauce, 34 cases oatmeal and pearl barley, 56 cases fruit and Epsom salt, 32 cases sherry, 79 cases 96 bags bottles, 25 bags rice and beans, 14758 bags 17 cases sugar, 27 cases syrup, 27 cases canned meats, 38 cases electrodes, 27 cases Vibrona, 100 cases 145 drums 1686 kegs paint, 78 cases 21 packages provisions, 31 casks heel tips, 15 cases ivory, 14 cases arrowroot and cornflour, 41 cases 27 casks 39 drums ink, 80 drums composition for ship buttons, 115 ships composition, 350 casks cement, 66 casks tallow, 50 cases ironite flooring, 10 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes gold coin, 430 bars silver, 200 pieces E'ware jars, 100 bundles tie bar, 71 bundles woolen ware show benching, 70 bundles shooks, 932 plates spelter, 25 cases meters, 20 cases roofing felt, 13 cases copper wire, 22 cases motor cars and parts, 30 kegs white lead, 40 bales cotton wool, 61 loose iron weight, 80 drums mineral tar, 20 coils wire rope, 12 cases essential oil, 100 drums disinfectants fluid, 25 crates asphalt roofing, 11 cases boot polish, 20 bales clothing 25 packages Angier's emulsion, 16 crates asbestos sheets, 19 bars steel, 130 bags pepper, 2 cases lubricating oil, 50 boxes provisions, 11 bundles steel tubes, 14 cases 200 bags salt, 141 cases vinegar and O'stores, 44 cases 20 drums cable, 25 bundles leather, 200 bales tyres, 15 cases drugs, 11 cases batteries.

From Aden:—3 boxes specie and pearl, 46 bundles gum Arabic, 5 bags almonds, 2 packages old brass.

From Charente/London:—2119 cases brandy.

From Antwerp:—11 kegs colour.

From Gibraltar:—11 cases saffron.

S S San Michele from Venice, Agents Venice Steam N Co Ltd:—4 cases candles, 8 cases buttons, 20 cases art silk yarn.

From Fiume:—1375 bundles 170 pieces rough board, 5550 bags sugar.

From Massava:—2 packages ivory, 11 bags mustard seed.

S S Alavi from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—16 cases specie, 3 bags gum, 100 bundles astalleedus, 5 jars honey.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

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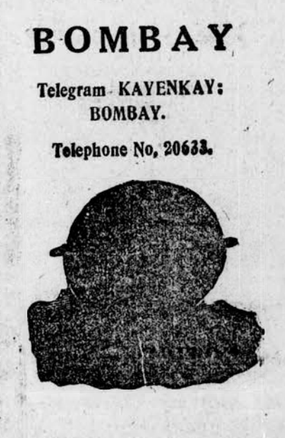

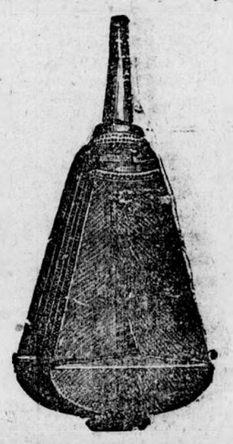

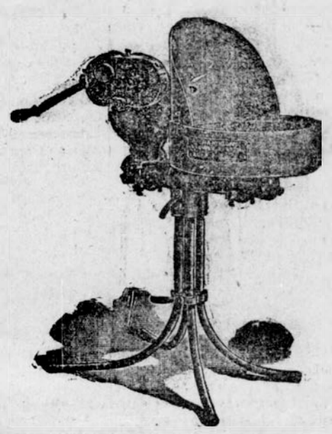

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

10th, May 1926.

A rise of 8 points in old crop and 8 to 18 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on reports of rains in Texas, and unfavourable weather. Liverpool was closed on Saturday.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

The position in the American market is unsettled. For the moment we do not advise following the advance. The position of the strike at Home is rather serious, with no overtures for a settlement. If it drags on much longer we cannot be very optimistic about the course of the markets.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Crop out-look continues unpromising".

A moderate advance was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach May at 337½ and fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 337. Shroffs and Commission Houses were moderate buyers. July/August opened at Rs. 342½ and advanced to Rs. 343½ on buying by Commission and Japan Houses. On general selling the values eased to Rs. 341½ and the market closed at Rs. 342. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 341½ and closed steady at Rs. 340½ Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 311 and declined to Rs. 309½ on shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 310. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 317 and going up to Rs. 318 on scattered buying eased at Rs. 315½ on Commission Houses and shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 316. F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 247 and Rs. 254 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Saturday and the demand was moderate.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—300 Bs. Sind/Punjab against Bengal contracts 1,000 Bs. Punjab/American, 600 Bs. Dholleras and 100 Bs. Kadi Viramgaon against Broach Contracts. Nothing was tendered against Oomra contracts. Total tenders upto date are as follows:—3,600 Bs. Bengal, 10,500 Bs. Punjab/American 5,300 Bs. Dholleras, 600 Bs. Kala-gin, 300 Bs. Kadi/Viramgaon, 400 Bs. Broach, 100 Bs. Sawgin/Dharwar, and 300 Bs. Berar.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, May 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	336
Fully Good Broach July/August	340½
Fully Good Bengal May	246
Fully Good Bengal July	252
Fine Oomra May	309
Fine Oomra July	315

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

M. G. Bengal Superfine 275, Fine 260. F. Good 250, Good 242.

M. G. Surat Superfine 416, Fine 411, F. Good 401, Good 391.

M. G. Oomra No. 3 Superfine 322, Fine 312, F. Good 297.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 357, Fine 345. F. Good 332.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 345, Fine 335, F. Good 329.

M. G. Broach No. 2 Superfine 359, Fine 351, F. Good 343, Good 335.

M. G. Punjab/American Superfine 371, Fine 361, F. Good 351, Good 341.

M. G. Nassari Superfine 436, Fine 431, F. Good 421, Good 411.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	337
Fully Good Broach July/August	342
Fully Good Bengal May	247
Fully Good Bengal July	253
Fine Oomra May	310
Fine Oomra July	316
Good Southerns May/July	307

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

Bengal Superfine M G.	265/70	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/55	.....
Bengal F G M G	240	243
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans FG. M G	345	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine MG.	340	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	340	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	330	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	330	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305	307
Mulkapur Fine M G	280	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	280	.....
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345	.....
Broach F G M G	335	355
Muthia Fine M G	275	.....
Muthia F G M G	265	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G.	350	.....
Westerns M.G.	320	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	360	.....
Cambodia F.G. M.G.	390	.....
Navsari F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Surat F.G. M.G.	400	.....
Kedi/Viramgaon F.G. M.G	340	.....
Dhollera F.G. M.G.	330	.....
Kalagin F.G. M.G.	.....	.....

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 10th

In full-pressed Bales.	8-5-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh		2,88,135	2,84,498
Central India	175	3,52,214	3,15,834
Barsi and Nagar	106	2,04,142	1,89,599
Hyderabad-Gaorani	110	72,322	94,134
Berar	435	4,61,615	5,53,234
Central Provinces	68	2,37,975	2,51,420
Total Oomras	894	16,16,403	16,88,719
Dholera	1,245	2,13,090	1,86,877
N.W. Provinces		1,27,677	1,31,053
Rajputana	51	96,658	65,948
Sind-Punjab	1,116	2,80,398	3,52,202
Broach	338	3,09,143	4,19,835
Coompta & Dharwar	4,160	76,713	75,859
Westerns-Northerns	1,239	52,266	52,247
Coconada	103	1,707	1,254
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		17,474	18,519
Persian		3,740	3,942
American		3,367	9,619
Egyptian and African		51,691	37,965
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total	9,146	28,63,474	30,45,566

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	8-5-26	1st Sept. to 6th May This year	Last year
Europe	600	4,41,407	5,02,341
Japan & China	5,053	14,37,926	13,97,501
Coast Ports		21,087	16,782
Up-country by Rail.		67,148	10,817
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,616	54,451
Total	5,713	19,79,184	19,82,192

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 8.

Total in Sight 15,499,000 bales.

Egyptian Visible Supply 368,000 bales.

East Indian Visible Supply 155,000 bales

American Visible Supply 3,781,000 bales.

Other Visible Supply 310,000 bales.

Total Sales 10,000 bales.

East Indian Sales 100 bales.

East Indian Stock 30,000 bales.

East Indian Forwarded 300 bales.

East Indian Imports 3,000 bales.

East Indian Speculation 1,100 bales.

American Afloat 98,000 bales.

East Indian Afloat 12,000 bales.

Total Afloat 185,000 bales.

Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 187,000 bales.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' C

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 10.

Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	58	0	0
Brass English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0
Brass, German	¾	56	0	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 10

Copper, French 3/4 to 2		56	12	0
Copper, German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper, German		59	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	59	8	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		68	8	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Lead Country		23	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	54	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	53	8	0
Koger Brass Metal 1¼ to 1¾, 1¾ to 2		53	8	0
German Copper 1¼ to 1½ to 2		59	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 10.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7	0
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	7	6
David	No. 10½	0	9	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	3
Tricumdas	No. 11½	0	8	6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10	9
Japan	No. 20	0	12	0
Japan	No. 32	1	1	6
Japan	No. 40	1	3	3
Japan	No. 42½	1	4	6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1170.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1230.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1215.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85½.
London—Paris Frcs. 154.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07
London—Brussels Frcs. 158.000.
London—Rome Liras 121.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 10.

Bank Telegraphic 1 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/6.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/16.
Frcs. Demand 1120.
American Dollars 276½.
Hongkong Dollars 154½.
Shanghai 201½.
Japan 129½.
Singapore 156½.
Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	22.57
Amsterdam	12.08 7/8
Switzerland	...25.10
Belgium	158.00
Athens	... 395.00
Prague	163 87
Warsaw	163.87

New York, May 8.

Demand Bills 4.84.75.

London, May 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 154.25
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.25.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 10.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 3¾ per cent.
Money 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Fairly steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 10 2/4.

BULLION

Bombay, May 10.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/8/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71/14/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 70/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 69/1/0.

London, May 8.

Bar gold ready, s. 84—11½.
Silver ready, d. 30—3.
Silver forward, d. 30—3.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Market closed dull. Undecided but may easily move either way. Closed with sellers at to-day's price. China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 10.

Ready:—21-8-6.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 21-8-6; at 6 p.m. 21.8-6.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21.7.9; at 6 p.m. 21.7.9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening 0-1-9.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-3-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 10.

Ready:—72.
Vaida Visak:—Opening 70-2, Highest 70-12, at 6 p.m. 70-5.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68.14; Highest 69.3; at 6 p.m. 69.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak:—Opening 1-8.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 2-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SHARE MARKET.

May 10.

To-day the market opened Rs. 5 to 7½ better then closing of the 5th inst. and placed Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 easier owing to the selling's of the present bulls, and closed litle better by 2/8. We quote for B. Dyeing 883/12, Fazal 831/4 Pearls 470, Nagpur 482/8 Swadeshi 472½ New Great 315, Hydro 850, Trams 115, 3½ per cent closed at Rs. 77 1/8 and 1995/55 at 107 5/8, Imperial Bank Fully Paid in demand at Rs. 1590, Partly paid at Rs. 420, Second pref is easier to Rs. 42/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid	Rs.	
Bank of India	50	2½	77	X D
Baroda	50	4	78	X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52	
Central	25	1¾	23-12	X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	77½	X D
Imperial	500	40	1585	
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	418	12
Union	¾		3-8	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		10	4
Central India Mining.	10	4½	22	X D
Indian Cement O.	350		36	14
Katni Cemet O.	100		47	8
Katni Cement D.	40		140	
Punjab Cement O.	10		3	
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	36-12	XD
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	860	X
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	144	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	115	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88	XD
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	83	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	91	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	75	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	78	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77	xD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	92	
Sailkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	98	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	660	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		170	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235	
Scindia Steam	30—0—14—8-11			
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKIN				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	73	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		602½	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		950	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	115	
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92	
Turat Electricity	100		60	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	948-12	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910	
Tata Power O	1,000		420	
Ta Power P.	1,000		650	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500		250	
Fort	475		175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925	X D
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215	
New Berar	500	80	820	xD
New East India	1,000		1100	x D
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	xD
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		155	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		12	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	507	8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	136	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	4-13	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		192	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73	xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	312	8
New Union Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	650	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	124	
Tata Iron Pref.	100		42	2
Tata Iron Defd.	30		45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		20	
Thacker	50		125	
Tephone	50	1y	19	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15		3	10
New India	25	1y	16	2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860	
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2	10
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	X D
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		6	4
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	883	12
Bombay Industrial	100		11	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	10	350	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175	
Broach Finee Counts	250		35	
Century	100	20y	360	
Central India O.	100	16	484-4	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	425	
Ceylon	100		40	
ColabaLand & Mill.	100		117	8
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	100	nil	190	
Currimbhoy	250		300	
David	500		350	
Dawn	250	40	660	
Diamond O.	100		5	
E.D. Sassoon United O	10	0	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	222	8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	100		18	12
Emperor Edward	500		260	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	231	4
Finlay	100	nil	115	
Framjee Petit	1,000		500	
Globe	100		25	
Gokak	100	5	105	
Gold Mohur	100		6	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	177	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1000	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	380	
Indian Woollen	50		2	8
Jamshed O.	250		65	
Kastoorchand	500		52-8	
Khandesh	1,000	200	220	
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	100	
Kilachand	25		3	8
Kohinoor	500		930	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900	
Madhor Scindia	100		20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		91	4
Madras United	250	15	460	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2000	
Mathradas	100		130	
Meyer Sassoon	100		88	12
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	60	2150	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	145	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	313	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70	
Pearl	250	12	470	
Phoenix	100	10	400	X
Planet	100			
Premier	100		37	8
Sassoon Cotton	100		16	
Sassoon Silk	500		575	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7500	
Simplex	250		131	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		45	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	472	8
Swan	100	nil	140	
Tata Mill O.	500		160	
Vshnu Cotton O.	500	90	1900	D
Vshnu P.	500	35	540	C
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	725	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				324
Bombay Dyeing	892-8	897-8	880	883-15
Century	367-8	370	357-8	360
Central India	487-8	490	481-4	481-0
Colaba Land				112
Crescent				190
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	838-12	842-8	828-12	831-4
Finaly				115
Globe				25
Gokak				107-8
Indian Bleaching				177-8
Indore Malwa				381-4
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				91-4
Mathuradas				130
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				107-8
New Great	322-8	325	311-4	313-12
Pearl	475	475	467-8	470
Pabany				222-8
Pehoenix				400
Simplex				137-8
Swadeshi	481-4	481-4	471-4	472-8
Swan Mills				140
Tata Mill				160
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				185
Bombay Steam				170
Tram Co., Ord.	116-14		116-14	115 115
Bundi Cement				10
Central India Mining				22 x D
Indian Cement				36-4
Katni Cement Ord.				47-8
Shivarajpur				37
Tata Hydro	950	953-12	945	948-12
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	20-8	20-12	20-20	
Tata Iron and steel Def	46-4	46-4	45	45

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 8th May 1926.

Cotton	9.146 Bales.
Wheat	22.916 Cwts.
Linseed	16.482 ,,
Rape, etc.	1.278 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	304 ,,
Groundnuts	3.494 ,,
Castorseed	6.448 ,,
Rice	1.814 ,,
Myrabollams	2.310 ,,
Cottonseed	5.999 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	824 ,,
Juwar	5.026 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	347 ,,
Bajri	1.581 ,,
Coal	3 152 Tons.

METAL REPORT.

London, May 8.

Tin Block £269 3/4.
Tin Block £269 3/4.

London, May 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags closed. Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 29/6 June/Aug. Buyers. 29/10 1/2 Sept/Dec. Buyers.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BomBay, May 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.

3 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108.

6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 113/12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs. 86.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/12.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/12.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

QUOTA IONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 10.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

	Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	1 2 6
Century ,,	1 2 0
Hindustan ,,	1 2 0
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	1 3 6
Phoenix ,,	1 2 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	1 2 3
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	1 1 9
Kaliamarden ,,	1 1 9
Daud Sahib ,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—	
Rachael Mill Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan ,,	1 2 3
David Mills ,,	1 3 6
Apollo ,,	1 3 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay ,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor ,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—	
Textile (Haod) Per lb.	1 1 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 1 0
Century (Bugle) ,,	1 0 9
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	1 1 3
Sakuntala ,,	1 1 0
Sundari Brand ,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D ,,	1 1 0
Century ,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) ,,	1 2 0
Century ,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D. ,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata ,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton Per Piece	4 6 0
Jamshed ,,	4 6 0
Century ,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5 ,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	5 0 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—	
Kasturchand ,,	6 0 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur ,,	12 0 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney ,,	9 12 0
Hindustan ,,	9 1 0
E. D. Rachael ,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—	
Century Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile ,,	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant) ,,	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	2 11 0
777 Crescent ,,	2 10 0
DUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—	
Kanta Per lb.	1 5 6
Diwar ,,	1 5 0
Phoenix	1 5 6

Mother!

of course you wish to give baby a sound constitution but do you realise how much depends upon you.

Doctors, Nurses and all Authorities on Infant Welfare have proved, again and again, that the breast-fed baby is happier, healthier and stronger than the bottle-fed baby, that he has less trouble over teething; is less liable to infantile ailments and is ensured against that most terrible enemy of infant life—infantile diarrhœa. Of no less importance is the enhanced power of resistance to diseases in after life which breast-feeding builds up.

If you have been unable to feed previous babies do not despair—the power to do so is definitely yours if you take Lactagol.

This scientific preparation, which has the unqualified support of all Medical and Nursing Authorities, has enabled hundreds of thousands of mothers throughout the world to breast-feed their babies.

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

increases the flow and enriches the qualities of mother's milk and so strengthens mother herself that breast-feeding, so far from being a toil and an anxiety, becomes the real joy that Nature intended it to be. *Obtainable from all Chemists.*

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd., Lactagol Laboratories, Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India—The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460 Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139 Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party, Government House, 4-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 15.

The s. s. Razmak with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s. s. Macedonia at Aden.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo left Aden at 7-30 p.m. on the 9th instant. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with mails from London of the 6th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 8th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The time taken for transmission of telegrams between Bombay and Calcutta is now normal.

Telegrams for Karachi and stations to the north as well as Calcutta and Madras are likely to be delayed owing to general break down of the lines.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a Magic Lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, on "Plague", to-day (Tuesday), in Kalyandas Chawl, Parel Road, at 8.30 p.m. (S. T.).

STD. IV IN BANDRA A. V. SCHOOL.

The Bandra School Board have decided to open Standard IV in the Municipal A. V. School at Bandra form June next. It is proposed to attach an industrial class to the school provided there is an adequate response from the public. Fees are moderate. For further particulars apply to the Chairman, School Board, Bandra Municipality.

PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Prof. Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson of the Columbia University will deliver a public lecture on "Notes on a visit to Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Eastern Persia" on Thursday (the 13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort.

SUCCESS OF A GUJERATI LADY IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Miss Kumud Amritlal Mehta, who after taking her M.B.B.S. degree of the Bombay University proceeded to foreign countries in September last for higher studies, has successfully got through the L. M. examination of the Dublin (Ireland) University and for further prosecution of her studies, she is proceeding to Edinburgh.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND-WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association shorthand speed-classes will be started in the Hall of the Servants of India Society from about the 18th instant on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Persons desirous of taking advantage of the classes are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, Kennedy House, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay No. 4. The exact date and time will be announced later.

BHANDARI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The 12th session will be held in the fort of Ratnagiri on the 16th and 17th instant under the presidency of Mr. Sakharam Bhiakaji Patil of Nandore. Any person belonging to the Bhandari caste, irrespective of distinctions based on sub-castes, is eligible to become a delegate for becoming which no fees are charged. Arrangements for boarding (vegetarian) and lodging will be made free of charge. Volunteers will be in attendance at the Ratnagiri harbour on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant. All Bhandaris are cordially invited to attend.

"SHIVA JAYANTI."

Shiva Jayanti will be celebrated publicly at the office of Shree Shivajee Vijaya Maratha Mandal, Mandvi, Koliwada, Bombay, on Thursday (the 13th instant).

The following is the programme:—(1) 8 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., Shree Shiwajee Vijaya Maratha Mela, recital of ballads; (2) 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., Lecture on the life of Shiwajee, speaker Kesharam Sitaram Thakary; (3) 10-30 p.m. to 11-15 p.m., Lecture on Hindu-Muslim Unity, speaker Shekh Nazmuddin Kamruddin; (4) 11.15 p.m. to 11.45, Tea party, Pan-supari, etc.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Acting Director of the Bombay Development Department, having consented to receive a deputation of the Promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. at the Director's office, in connection with a recent inspection of No. 14, Development Chawl, at Naigaum, the following gentlemen are requested to be present in time:—Mr. Muncherji Joshi, Mr. Shanker Rao Mantri, Mr. Framji Bilia, Mr. Arthur Warner, Mr. E. Woodfall, Mr. T. K. Parulkar, Mr. J. W. Gomes, Mr. Rustom Paymaster, Mr. U. K. Oza, Mr. Gustasp Namdar and Mr. N. R. Kulkerny.

The C. P. Government has appointed Mr. Dave, E. A. C., on special duty to consider the question of preparing for publication index numbers to measure the cost of living of industrial workers in this province.

ALTERATIONS TO CHURCH GATE STATION.

TERMINUS FOR ELECTRIFIED LOCAL SERVICE.

At the meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on 29th April, in inviting the Committee's attention to the report he had given them, some months ago, of the progress made on this work, the chairman referred to the difficulties which had been experienced owing to the failure of the pile screwing plant to accomplish what was expected of it in the time allowed. Since then these difficulties had been successfully overcome and the actual bridge construction was now nearing completion. In the circumstances, he added that, provided nothing unforeseen occurred, it was anticipated that the bridges would be open to traffic before the end of the current year. This will mean a saving of 15 minutes in the timings of main line trains in both directions.

CHURCH GATE STATION.

The Chairman made a brief survey of the additions and alterations which it was proposed to carry out to Church Gate Station in connection with the introduction of Electrification from the 1st of April 1927, and the eventual conversion of that station into the terminus for the electrified local service when the portion of the line between Church Gate and Colaba was taken up. These alterations, he stated, included, inter alia, the cutting away of both the Down and Up platforms and the setting back of the Up platform further east so as to make room for an island platform between the tracks. This would increase the number of platform faces from two to four and would afford greater facilities for dealing with the electric trains. It would also be necessary to pull down portions of the existing station buildings and to extend the existing shed upto the site of the present foot over-bridge which would be replaced, for the time being, by a temporary bridge at the site of the existing level crossing and ultimately, when Church Gate became the terminus, by a new entrance to the station from the south end.

In reply to an enquiry by a member whether, on the introduction of the Electrification, the Railway Company contemplated providing any convenience, such as the provision of a sub-way, for those requiring to cross Queen's Road at this point, more particularly during the morning and evening period of heavy motor and vehicular traffic, the chairman replied that though a sub-way such as that proposed was not included in the scheme now under consideration, the necessity for providing some convenience would not be forgotten.

In conclusion, the chairman stated that this work at Church Gate Station and other works on the local section might cause some inconvenience to the travelling public but he assured them that everything possible would be done to reduce it to a minimum.

HOT WEATHER CONCESSION TICKETS.

The chairman advised the Committee that it was proposed to introduce with effect from 10th May 1926 concession return tickets at 1½ fares, for first and second classes, to hill stations at distances of 250 miles and over.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 19th April, Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee presiding.

The following items were discussed:—

A letter from the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, stating their inability to put on a third class through carriage on Nos 1 Up and 2 Down Metre Gauge Mail Trains was discussed and resolved that the matter should be pressed again to attach a 3rd class through carriage.

A letter from the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, sanctioning a Hindu Waterman for Acas Road Station was noted and recorded.

A letter from the Joint Secretary, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce forwarding contributions made by the Directors and others amounting to Rs. 455 was noted with thanks.

A letter from the Agents, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., regarding the shed at Mahuva and provision of a Kitson lamp when steamers arrive during night time. Also issuing of tickets on the day prior to the arrival of vessals was noted with thanks.

Reports made by the Secretary to the President and members of the Executive Committee regarding complaints received from several gentlemen from Bulsar and Broach stations were discussed and resolved that the Secretary should write to the B.B. & C.I. Railway, authorities for doing the needful.

A letter from Mr. C. M. Chahvan, Ville Parle, regarding a level crossing near the Station platform was recorded.

A letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Legal Aid Society forwarding a copy of Counsels obtained by the Society in the matter of Mr. B. N. Navalkar of Thana. It was resolved that a suitable draft should be forwarded to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

"INDIAN NATIONAL HERALD"

The prospectus of the National Newspapers India Company Limited announces that the name of the paper which it is going to publish will be "The Indian National Herald".—A. P.

The "yatra" to Badrinath, Kadrinath and Gangotri has commenced. Pilgrims from all parts of the country are seen in large numbers at Rekhikesh the gateway to the important places of Hindu worship in the Himalayas.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

GRADUATE IN ARTS.

2nd Class:—Dhaneshwar Sushila, Joglekar Dwarka, Joshi Kaveri, Kotwal Kamala.

Pass Class:—Athavale Sushila, Anusaya Gadre, Desai Dunbar, Thakore Kalavati.

Not Class:—Yamuna Rajwade.

SECOND YEAR IN ARTS.

2nd Class:—Binde Aoubai, Lele Kashibai, Tikekar Shanta, Thakore Sumati,

Pass Class:—Thakore Shanta.

FIRST YEAR IN ARTS.

2nd Class:—Ketkar Champavati, Sathaye Vimala, Hora Jyotirbala.

Pass Class:—Agate Sakhu, Garud Gangu, Joshi Krishna, Khare Durga, Mujmundar Dhimati, Mehta Indumati.

Not Class:—Lele Kashibai, Tikekar Shanta, Thakore Shanta.

ENTRANCE EXAM.

2nd Class:—Athavale Kashi, Kale Sindhu, Kolatkar Indumati, Phatak Yamu, Lele Yamu.

Pass Class:—Gadre Sushila, Karandikar Chapala, Powar Indumati, Thakore Padmavati.

Not Class:—Kalamkar Indirabai.

VERNACULAR FINAL EXAM.

Pass Class:—Deshpande Malati, Jo Sakhu, Chandekar Mamata.

A DEAD BODY WASHED ASHORE

At about 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the dead body of a Hindu male, aged about 35 years, well built and wearing a dhoti, was found washed on the rocky beach off Cuffe Parade. The police removed the body which was in a decomposed state to the morgue, where an inquest was held by the Coroner.

Hormusji Dhunjibhai Dubash, a Parsi said, he was walking along Cuffe Parade on Sunday evening when he noticed a dead body. He informed the police. The body was puffed up and the skin had come off.

Luxmon Vishram, Police Constable No. 1939-A said a bataki had been beaten and an attempt was made to trace the relatives and friends of the deceased but without success.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but remarked that there was no evidence to show whether it was suicidal or accidental.

CHINAMAN ACQUITTED.

An interesting case under the Excise Act was disposed of on Monday by Mr. N. T. Junglewala, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, in which Inspector Marchant of the Excise Department charged a Chinaman Ah Chong with illicit possession of 20 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 100 contrary to the provisions of Abkari Act.

Mr. St. John, pleader defended the accused.

From the evidence it appeared that on the morning of the 8th instant, Inspector Marchant on information received raided the house of the accused on the first floor of a house at Bapty Road and discovered 20 grains of cocaine concealed in cigarette packets under a coal tub in the room of the accused who shared the room with another Chinaman. The latter made a statement to Mr. Marchant that the packet belonged to the accused, who was accordingly arrested and charged. In the Court, the witness withdrew the statement, explaining that he had spoken under fear.

Mr. St. John for the accused argued that the statement of the witness to the Excise Inspecor was not admissible under the Evidence Act and as the room was in joint possession of the accused and the witness, the accused was entitleed to acquittal. Th window of the room looked out upon a common passage and it was possible for any one to throw the packets into the room.

On Monday morning when the case was reserved for judgment, Inspector Marchant stepped into the witness box and stated that he had received further information that the case against the accused was a false one being engineered by one Abdulla who had thrown the packets into the room of the accused and absconded.

His Worship accordingiy held that the defence story was true and acquitted the accused.

RY. PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held on the 26th ulto., when Mr. Jehangir Baman Behram was voted to the Chair. The following items of business, among others, were considered:—

A letter from Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Joint Secretary, stating that as he is proceeding to Europe in May next he will be away for about six months, was noted, and he was requested to study Railway questions in Europe.

A letter from the Hon. Jt. Secretary to the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Bombay, regarding the departure of 5-Down Kathiawar Mail Train in advance of the Gujarat mail was noted and recorded.

A letter from the Honorary Joint Secretary to the President and members of the Executive Committee regarding complaints received from Surat station was noted and the B.B. & C.I. Ry Co., be requested to do the needful in the matter.

A letter from the Hon. Joint Secretary to the President and members of the Executive Committee for holding a Conference of our Association was considered and resolved to hold the Conference in Bombay.

A letter from the Hon. Joint Secretary, to the President and members of the Executive Committee regarding the formation of a rate tribunal was considered and resolved that a letter be written to the Railway Board and requested that instead of three, four members be appointed, one representing the Mercantile community, but if Government insists upon 3 members the Railway Board man to be substituted by a commercial one.

COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES,

DR. KITCHLEW'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Dr. S. D. Kitchlew who came here last Thursday at the invitation of the various Muslim organisations in the city is busy conferring with the leaders of the various communities and studying the situation created by the recent riots. He is expected to issue a statement to the press shortly as to what he feels about the causes of these unfortunate occurences and as to the remedial measures that have to be taken to bring about a permanent settlement of Hindu-Muslim differences.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India about his present political creed Dr. Kitchlew said: My present creed is non-violent non-cooperation. I have not resumed my practice at the bar nor have I joined the Swaraj Party because I am not convinced that we can get Swaraj through the Legislative Councils and the Assembly under the present system of Government to my mind, it is a sheer waste of time and energy. Swaraj will come only through our independent efforts outside the Councils. Even though I am a member of the Congress, I cannot take any active interest in its present programme as it is merely a council programme. I do not propose to actively oppose the programme because I want to give my Swarajist friends an opportunity to work their programme and find out its futility for themselves.

The recent negotiations at Sabarmati between the Responsivists and the Swarajists only strengthens my belief as to the impossibility of carrying on strict non-co-operation from within.

COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES.

Asked about his views regarding communal activities in the country, Dr. Kitchlew said: In India, there are so many communities, sects and creeds,—there are Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis and so forth,—all these communities have their own peculiar communal interests other than political which should be common to all of them. For instance, there is a great need among Hindus for social, economic and religious reform such as temple reform, removal of untouchability etc Even Mahatmaji has declared that if any such defects existed in any community, they have to be rectified by the members of the community themselves only. This is the very reason why Mahatmaji was insistent upon the Hindus themselves tackling the question of removal of untouchability. There is no doubt that there is a good lot of distrust existing between the various communities based on mischievous propaganda carried on by certain interested people to create bad blood with a view to gain their personal ends. Here I would request all serious-minded leaders in this country to study these various communal programmes in their true perspective. If they do that they would find no objection in sympathising with and where possible even in actively helping each community in its general efforts for reform of its internal defects. It is agreed on all hands that the Mussalmans are very backward educationally, economically and socially. They are divided amongst themselves into various sects and parties which are constantly quarrelling against one another. In fact the whole community is absolutely disorganised and disintegrated. It is the duty of the Mussalmans themselves, therefore, to remove all such defects and organise themselves on non-political basis. My Tanzeem programme means nothing more than this. Majlis-i-Tanzeem-i-Musalmani of Calcutta is an institution the rules of which I do not know. It is not affiliated to the All-India Tanzeem Committee of which I am the Secretary and organiser. But if it is going to be affiliated at all, it could only be on a non-political basis."—Free Press of India.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

"CONTRARY TO CUSTOMS & SHARIYAT'

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Bengal, has passed resolutions strongly protesting against the action of Government in allowing the Sikh procession with music before mosques "as contrary to local customs, traditions and dictates of the Sharyat, and as an undue interference with the religious rights of Moslems", condemning the action of the Sikhs and Hindus of Calcutta and urging the Khilafat Committees to hold a meeting to decide upon the future course of action for the preservation of the sanctity of the mosques.—Free Press of India.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP STRETCHED OUT.

MAULANAS ON HINDU-MUSLEM UNITY.

DELHI, May 9.

The Khilafat Conference concluded this evening after adopting resolutions sympathising with the Mussalman victims in Panipat riots, condemning the anti-Moslem Hindu literature, defining the Khilafat policy towards the attainment of Swaraj and appointing a committee to formulate the rights and claims of Moslems and put them before the country.

On the motion of Maulana Shaukat Ali a resolution was passed instructing all Khilafat Committees to collect funds and invite permanent subscriptions to further the aims of the conference. When the conference concluded, Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali and Suleman Nadvi proceeded to the Railway Station and were given a hearty send-off by a large gathering of the Khilafatists. From Bombay they sail for Hedjaz to attend the Muslim Conference.

IN THE POSITION OF A RAJA.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, just before entraining, said to a press representative that he was in the position of a Raja and he appealed to the Hindus to take a warning and to reestablish unity. At Kaaba when holding the sacred black cloth, he would pray for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said he was proceeding to the home of God. He could have no ill-will in his mind or lie on his lip. He assured the Hindus that the hand of friendship was stretched out. It was for the Hindus to accept or reject it. The Khilafatists would still remain in the Congress and whether the Hindus joined them or not they would work for Swaraj. He had the same respect for Mr. Gandhi as ever before but he wished Mr. Gandhi would speak out.

OPPOSED TO TANZEEM.

Maulana Mahomed Shatee, ex-M.L.A., said that the session of the Khilafat Conference that had just concluded, showed that the Khilafatists in politics would continue to represent the most advanced wing of the Nationalist opinion among the Muslims which the Muslim League did not represent. He was opposed to the Tanzeem movement and was glad that the Khilafat Conference had not adopted it.—A. P.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

DELHI, May 9.

Two resolutions were passed, one regarding change in the constitution of the Khilafat Committee, enabling it to undertake work for the amelioration of Moslems in India, Tanzim, Tabligh, education etc. The other resolution death with the steps to be taken to help Muslims before and after disturbances, before in the form of efforts for peace, after, in helping the accused on trial etc. widows, orphans.

Mr. Sirajuddin of Rewari made a short speech denouncing the new move. With what force, he asked, could they, who had all along been condemning Hindu Sabhas, now adopt its method. Nothing would come out of it. Only those who had so far kept out of the Hindu Sabha would join also and further strengthen Sangathan while Ali brothers would be enjoying Haj.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, in supporting Tabligh said it was the duty of every Muslim to convert non-Muslims to Islam. He prayed for the day when he would convert Gandhi to Islam.—Free Press.

FOR SAFEGUARDING LIFE AND PROPERTY

EMERGENCY BILL FOR BENGAL

POWER TO POLICE AND MAGISTRATES

CALCUTTA, May 9.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on May 17th, Sir Hugh Stephenson will introduce a bill for safeguarding life and property in the presidency area in times of emergency. The text of proposed bill together with the statement of objects and reasons is published in the Calcutta Gazette extraordinary.

Power has been taken under proposed legislation for the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate acting under the control of the local Government to eject dangerous persons from the presidency area and if not bonafide inhabitants of Bengal from the province. Powers are limited in each state of emergency to three months. The local government is empowered to declare a state of emergency in certain circumstances and is required to formulate the reasons for so doing. Powers of the Commissioner of Police and District Magistrates are exercised subject to the safe-guard of submission of the report on the circumstances of each individual case of ejection to the local Government.—A.P.

THE LATE MR. S. R. JILKAR.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Under the auspices of the Poona District Telugu Association a public meeting of Telugus, was held on the 9th instant, to express their sense of deep sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. Shanker Rajanna Jilkar. Lt. Bhurayya Jalayya Lucka, Sirdar Bahadur, Hon. Magistrate, presided.

Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu of Belgaum moved the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the Telugus of the Poona District places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss they sustained by the untimely demise of Mr. Shanker Rajanna Jilkar, J.P., member of the Bombay Corporation and a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who by his selfless endeavour to advance the interests of his community in diverse ways had endeared himself to all of them, and who though young of age leaves behind him a brilliant record of public work. This meeting further requests the President to send a copy of this resolution to the bereaved family".

In moving the above resolution Rao Saheb Lingaya Naidu said that he was associated with Mr. Jilkar, since 1915 when the first Telugu Sammelan took place in Bombay. The capacities in which Mr. Jilkar had worked for his community were many. He was a trustee of the Pochamma's Temple at Bombay, was also one of the Primary organizers of the Bombay Telugu Educational Fund and the trustee of the Lingubai Education Fund which controls over a lakh of rupees for the education of the Telugu boys and girls. He was also a trustee and manager of the Telugu Library and Reading Room in Kamatipura. He was a great building contractor and was in constant touch with the poor labourers for whom he had the greatest love.

He was extremely philanthropic like his father. His was a glorious example for the youth to copy. After some other gentlemen had spoken, the President put this resolution to vote and it was unanimously passed the whole audience standing.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

10th May, 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18.53
To-day's Opening Rate	18.58
Difference	+ 5
To-day's Closing Rate	.
Difference	+

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegrphic Information Service Ismail Bhoy Hornby Road.)

10th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.35
To-day's Opening Rate	9-38
Difference	+3
To-day's Closing Rate	9.43
Difference	+8
Khandi Market	340-0-0
Sewri Market	340-8-0

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 10.

Depression over the Central Provinces has remained stationary and aided by another Western disturbance, which is already over the Punjab, has caused widespread rain in North-east and North-west India. Disturbed conditions in the south-east of the Bay are apparently unimportant. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjb, Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana and north Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Burma, the United Provinces, north-east Baluchistan, Gujarat, the West Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Maymyo half an inch, Dibrugarh four, Dhubri two, Bogra and Jalpaiguri one, Jessore and Hukitala one and half, Rawalpindi and Jacobad a half and Tinnevelly one and half.

Forecast:—Extension in the Central Parts of country.—A. P.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 9.

Noordwyk.—Holland has eliminated Belgium from the Davis Cup winning three matches and losing two.—Reuter's Special.

SPORTS AT KIRKEE.

POONA, May 9.

The Kirkee Islam Open Hockey Tournament entered the third round this evening when before a large crowd the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners met the Kirkee "A" team. At half time the score was Sappers one goal, Kirkee nil. On resumption, two goals were scored in quick succession by Sappers. The final whistle found the Sappers victorious by five goals to nil.

The Poona inter-regimental football match was played this evening between the Royal West Kents and the Shropshires when an exiciting game was witnessed by a large crowd. In the end the Shropshire won by five goals to three.—A.P.

"SERVANT" ON SIKH PROCESSION"

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Under the caption "Peace Procession" the "Servant" writes:—"The Sikh procession was a unique event in the history of Bengal. It was a Sikh procession, but it was an all-Hindu demonstration conducted with unprecedented solemnity and peacefulness to vindicate a religious right. It was universally felt that the procession was a triumphal march of peace after a most unseemly exhibition of sanguinary communalism which marked the whole of April."—Free Press of India.

UNTOUCHABLE MEMBER OF JAMBUSAR MUNICIPALITY

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

A sensation has been caused in Jambusar at the election of an untouchable to the Jambusar Municipality. Four Hindu members have resigned while the rest have promised not to touch the untouchable member and to bathe if ever they touched him.—A. P.

PANDITJI BULLIED BY MADRAS FOLLOWERS

NAGPUR, May 10.

The "Maharashtra", a leading Responsivist paper, commenting on the Sabarmati fiasco, says that Pandit Motilalji was bullied by his Madras followers and was forced to abandon the Pact, which the Pandit himself had secured with great tact. The excuse of a different intrepretation, says the paper, is childish.—Free Press of India.

KAKORI CONSPTRACY CASE

LUCKNOW, May 10.

Owing to the sudden illness of Ramkrishna Khattri, one of the undefended accused in the Kakori Conspiracy case, who consequently could not attend the Court to-day, the case was not taken up at all as evidence cannot be recorded in absence of an unrepresented accused.—Free Press of India.

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WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1926.

THE WRONG ANGLE.

The spendid fight put up by the miners in Great Britain and by the men who have struck work in sympathy with the demand of the miners for a decent standard of life has only made the Baldwin Government more than ever determined to try and make the British public believe that the question at issue is not merely an economic one but a war upon stable social and political order. The British Cabinet, instead of being busy with exploring every chance of securing a peaceful settlement between employers and employed, has become a propagandist on the side of one particular party, the capitalists, and has taken up the task of being the publicity agent of the capitalist class. It did not become immediately known who the wonderful editor of its publicity organ was but now the secret is out. The editor of the "British Gazette", the Government newssheet which is being produced to prejudice the mind of the British public against the strikers, is Mr. Winston Churchill. The erratic genius of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Baldwin Government has come to the rescue of Law and Order and the Conservative bosses who are in close alliance with the capitalists have the satisfaction of finding that their cause is daily espoused by the man who can play many roles, whether well or ill it has hardly mattered to him. Mr. Winston Churchill has been a soldier, a Lord of the Admiralty, who presumed to teach the heads of the British Navy their job, an author, an authority on English colonial expansion and now he is an editor as well as the keeper of the National accounts. To him the strike is only a political weapon utilised by the working classes tainted with Bolshevist influence.

The dire need of securing a decent standard of life which has animated them to take this step he simply refuses to consider seriously. It is to be see how far the Baldwin Government take into account the suggestion emanating from the Archbishop of Canterbury that necessary as it is for the State to employ every means at its disposal to preserve law and order, it must at the same time devise some methods of arbitration to put a stop to this economic war. The Trade Union leaders have shown a wonderful forbearance. The rank and file amongst the strikers have kept their heads, except a few attacks by wild men on food transport, the occasional riots, which have occurred, being but affairs of trifling importance. They do not show that any attempt is being made to subvert the constitution or destroy law and order. But hair-splitters in the House of Commons are not wanting of the type of Sir John Simon who warns the strikers that the present general strike is illegal. He admits that "a strike, properly understood, is perfectly lawful." But he says that when a man leaves or is compelled to leave his work without giving proper notice, his action becomes illegal. The charge of having given insufficient notice cannot be laid against the miners, but what has angered the legal hair-splitters in England is that a general sympathetic strike should be effectively declared by men in other industries. They may not have given the required notice, but when Sir John Simon says that proceedings could be taken against tens and thousands of them the assertion can be regarded only as a mere threat. So long as the strike continues, the State will be only adding to its extremely difficult position by allowing these men to be prosecuted.

If there are going to be any prosecutions, then, as the "British Worker", which is the journalistic reply of the strike leaders to the Government sheet, the "British Gazette," very pertinently points out "the Financial Secretary to the Treasury should be prosecuted for spreading false news and unwarrantably disturbing the public mind". He expressed in a letter printed in the official publicity organ on Saturday last news which had no basis in fact and was meant deliberately to mislead the public. But why single out a minor official like the Financial Secretary? Veteran statesmen in England are in panicky mood and instead of advising the Cabinet to compel the mine-owners to see reason and to look at the men's demands from a reasonable point of view, they are talking of "revolutionary methods" which will, if if successful, compel the mine owners "to carry on their industry at a loss". The miners' reply to this declaration of Lord Balfour will naturally be that the best way to prevent the continued incompetancy of the mine-owners to carry on the industry with profit is to nationalise it. This is a solution which will be fought against tooth and nail by the plutocracy of England and the bourgeois parasites who depend for their livelihood on the existence of the plutocratic class.

The unfortunate thing is that even now the Baldwin Government remain blind to the wonderful example of solidarity which organised labour in every country is showing. Miserably poor as such labour is in India, it has agreed to send a sum of £ 500 as its humble contribution to the Strike Fund of the British Workers. The Transport workers in Ostend have refused to load British ships and to help so far as they can to stop British navigation. In Germany Miners' Associations have declared their sympathy with the British workers and have resolved not to allow British Capitalism to indent upon sources of coal supply in that country. Workers all over the world are convinced that a lasting peace in the mining industry could only be possible through the establishment of co-operation and international control. Capitalism in every country will make a stand against the possibility of organised World Labour securing such control, but it is the duty of the Baldwin Government with the democratic traditions of centuries to guide them not to allow Capitalism unlimited sway. The British workers are still in a mood of reasonable reconciliation. If the lock-out notices are cancelled, the strike leaders are willing to withdraw the strike notices. The Government's duty lies in compelling the lock-out notices to be withdrawn first. Then if the Trade Union leaders hesitate to call off the strike, there will be no particle of public sympathy for them. But the question is will the Baldwin Government have the courage and the inspiration to take such a large and far-seeing view of the problem facing them and the economic future of the Empire? The present indications unfortunately are that they persist in regarding the problem from a wrong angle.

TALKING THEIR LANGUAGE.

Some Indian supporters of Dr. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill, in their hurry to assimilate the point of view of English "sympathisers" of India, actually begin to talk the language of these helpful souls, anxious to keep India on "the right path". Mr. Shiva Rao writes on the "situation in India" in the April number of "Foreign Affairs', and the editor of that paper is obliged to preface Mr. Shiv Rao's observations on the situation as seen by him with the warning that "Mr. Shiva Rao, as a supporter of the Commonwealth of India Bill takes a different view of the situation from that of Mr. Seal, who wrote on India in our February number".

Mr. Seal had taken a frankly nationalist view of the situation. Mr. Shiva Rao, as a promoter of the Adyar slogan "England and India hand in hand," gives the readers of "Foreign Affairs" a decidedly original account of Swarajists doings in India. To him "if Mr. Tilak's death faciliated the onrush of non-cooperation, that of Mr. Das prevented the disruption of the Swaraj Party". It will be a discovery, indeed, to leading Swarajists to learn that according to some people if only Mr. Das had been living now the Swarajists would have shown fissiparous tendencies. Mr. Shiva Rao has another equally illuminating comment to make. "It has taken them, who are called the Maharashtra Party, months of anxious deliberation and careful propaganda to decide on a break from Pandit Motilal Nehru's gospel of civil disobedience". If this is so, the efforts to arrive at a pact were only a camouflage. If Mr. Shiva Rao correctly represents the views of the Responsivists then when they refused to accept the idea of coming into the Congress fold again at the A. I. C. C. meeting last week, what they wrote to Mrs. Naidu, the Congress President, was really "Dear Madam—we break".

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

(BY M. KRISHNA).

I

The present strike in England is perhaps the greatest event in the industrial history of that country. It is also an important stage in the struggle of organised Labour against the tyranny of Capital. The possibilities of the strike are very great, and upon its issue, to a certain extent, depends the future of the Labour movement itself. If the miners win, that would be a distinct step towards the realisation of socialism; if they lose, it may mean the prelude to renewed and deadly struggles. It is, however, unprofitabale at the present time to speculate on its issue. Let us first of all know something about the strike itself.

The Causes.

We will begin by an examination of the various forces that contributed to the present crisis.

First of all, we will begin with certain economic consequences of the war on Europe, which reacted on the coal industry in Britain. The point relevent to our subject is the general impoverishment of Europe and the ruined or badly depressed condition of many of the staple industries in several parts of the Continent. This state of affairs on the Continent had a far-reaching effect on the coal industry of Britain. Signs of an impending crisis began to appear. Russia, who was an important customer of British coal, had ceased to be so; oil had begun to take place of coal in shipping; Germany had increased her output of ignite which was also used as a substitute for coal; and new coal mines had been opened in certain parts of the Continent. All these circumstances told heavily on British coal which found itself in a precarious condition. The disorganisation in the supply of coal consequent on the occupation of Ruhr in 1923, temporarily increased the demand for British coal. The market became brisk and production proceeded at great pace. High profits were made; the wage agreement between miners and mine-owners was revised, 11 per cent. being added to the minimum rates of pay. But on the return of normal conditions in the Ruhr in 1924, there was again violent reaction on British coal. The impending crisis came down on the industry with its full force. Prices collapsed, market shrank, stock increased, the industry ceased to be remunerative. The extent to which demand in British coal had fallen will be evident from the following comparison. In 1924, the foreign demand was 7 per cent. less than in 1909-13. In 1925 it was 22 per cent. less. Home demand had remained stationary, if it had not actually declined.

The Subsidy—And After.

At the same time the number of persons employed in the coal mines in 1925 was 10 per cent. more than in 1913.

Thus, it was in a truly desperate position that the industry found itself in 1925. The mine-owners attempted to 'economise.' They proposed to reduce the men's wages, and made certain other proposals, all at the expense of the miners. The miners threatened with a general strike. Mr. Baldwin intervened, and in order to avoid a national calamity *at that time* agreed to grant a subsidy to the industry.

The subsidy which was to last from 1st August 1925 to 30th April, 1926, saved the industry from immediate collapse. It also saved capitalism from a probable defeat. For, in June 1925, Mr. Baldwin and his capitalist compatriots were not prepared for fight with the men. It was necessary for them to gain time in order to face their enemy, and this they managed to have from 1st August to 30th April.

How far the subsidy helped the miners we cannot say, but we imagine that it gave them also an opportunity to get ready for the coming struggle. While the Coal Commission was busy collecting evidence, while Mr. Baldwin and his capitalist army were busy with the O.M.S. and voluntary organisations, the workers also were "on" with preparations for the fight. It was a period of intense activity on the part of Mr. Herbert Smith and Mr. A. J. Cook, President and Secretary respectively of the Miners' Federation. They made passionate appeals to the organised workers of Britain to stand by the miners in their hour of trial. They raised the rallying cry of unity, solidarity and class consciousness, and brought all the workers on a common platform to give the fight to their aggressive masters.

'A Double-Sided Gramophone Disc."

The Royal Commission on Coal which was appointed in September 1925, issued its report on 10th March, 1926. As "Lansbury's Weekly" has described it, it is 'a double-sided gramophone disc." 'From Record No. 1 comes the diagnosis of the sickness of the Capitalist coal industry. It is the voice of the Commission, either too overwhelmed with the evidence to attempt wholesale whitewashing or, perhaps, deliberately creating a preparatory camouflage of "impartiality." The Socialist case is supplied with admissions which justify it to the hilt; the owners' arguments are demolished; on almost all points the summing up is for the miners. ..... From Record No. 2 we get the true "Master's Voice" of the capitalist interest which dominated the Commission and—let evidence be what it might—determined the final verdict." That is "Lansbury's" view of the Report. Not an unfair one either. Let us see what the Report itself says: "The coal-mining industry has come upon difficult times. This change of fortune is the result of powerful economic forces. It is idle to attribute it either, on the one hand, to political unrest or restriction of out-put among the miners, or, on the other hand, to inefficiency in the day to day management of the mines. At the same time we cannot agree with the view presented to us by the mine-owners that little can be done to improve the organisation of the industry, and that the only practicable course is to lengthen hours and to lower wages. In our view large changes are necessary in other directions, and large progress is possible. We agree that immediate measures are necessary, but the effort ought not to stop there." Further on the Report says:—"Among the existing collieries many date from an earlier time, and according to modern standards are badly managed. The defects are the result partly of the age of our coal fields, partly of the "private" and "divided" ownership of the minerals, with its effects on the lay-out of the mines, and partly for other causes. A number of the collieries are defective in equipment and some in management." Then again the Report condemns the methods of utilising coal as unscientific and wasteful. Research into the methods both of winning and using coal is, in the opinion of the Commission, inadequate, the mine-owners' attitude showing "insufficient appreciation of its importance." The selling organisation and the methods of transport, are too costly, and do not secure the best financial results for the collieries and therefore for the miners employed in them.

(To be continued).

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION.

(BY S. H. JHABWALA).

The "Bombay Chronicle" has rendered invaluable service to the cause of the voiceless masses of the Criminal Tribes of Bombay by publishing two of my articles on the above subject. The present is probably the last on it written in an apologetic spirit. I am questioned by the Hindu Mahasabha why I should have blamed them for the present condition of the Mang Garudis of Bombay. I am informed by Government that I should no more enter within the precincts of the Mang Garudi Government settlement camp till I saw a very important official in the matter. I do not want to reply to both these for I mean no fight with them. My object is to speak for those who are voiceless and who, under a tradition, for years past, have been suffering from iron tyranny.

Unwarranted Stigma.

It is stated that Government have set afloat a name for the Mang Garudis, namely, Criminal Tribes because these people are not "Watandars," that is, have no settled home of their own and that they are wandering on or are migratory in their habits. Now the Garudis are entitled to go and settle anywhere they like just as well as I or any other free citizen in the Empire. If I do not get a job in Bombay I may go to Calcutta or Rawalpindi. Yet if a Garudi cannot be employed in a mill, say, in Ahmednagar he cannot migrate to Bombay except on sufficient allowance being made by the Police. Why this compulsion should be imposed is attributed by Government to the people being "criminal" belonging as they do to the Garudi tribe though there may be no valid accusation against them. The people are bound to pursue undesirable vocations if they are not allowed to migrate from one place to another in search of employment. If Government have arrogated to themselves the right of prohibition of migration why do they not provide them with employment, with decent housing, with well-ordered and well-organised arrangements as to social amenities, educational advantages, etc? No one ought to have a right to restrain anybody from freedom of movement if he cannot supply him with all his wants.

I have just now an instance before me of a Garudi with a family of 9 who is ordered by the Police to leave for Chiplun. Why? The man does not know. "Did you commit any offence?" I asked. He replied, "Sir long ago I pilfered something. Now I have grown old and there is not a single instance recorded against me." The man is a dealer in buffalos. Another—a rich Patil has been caged in Dharavi—offence reported to be nil! Third—male, living in Naigaon, wife in Dharavi Missionary Camp. The husband is asked to stay in Dharavi under Missionary supervision if he wants his wife.

Denial of Birthright.

I am not at all interested in the conversions of these individuals, for religion there is none in them. I do not want to meddle with missionary activities nor with those of the Maha Sabha but I take my stand on the crying essential, namely, freedom which is the birth-right of every individual. Do the Government and public know that several of those who are compulsorily kept in Bombay have no employment to fall back upon, that they and their poor wives and children are starving?

I have heard it stated that the Garudi mother and father teach their children how to steal. Are the days of Thugeeism still alive in our midst? How woefully it speaks of lack of Police restriction? The Garudis have sworn that they knew the disasters of jail life and they as parents would never teach their children to suffer that hardship of jail life as a sult of their misdeeds.

The effort of Mr. O. B. H. Starte, the officer in charge of Criminal Tribes Department, is laudable, but what benefit does he expect to confer upon them by entrusting them to the charge of Christian converts to supervise their morals in the different settlements? His camp at Dharavi, for instance, is nothing but a rude plot of land where the Garudis have no provision for even the commonest of human needs, viz., housing. Men are roasted during summer and will swim during monsoon. If you prohibit a Garudi from migrating in search of employment he is bound to go worse and the present restrictions, therefore, however well intended they may be, are bound to prove disastrous to the whole community unless our Council members do immediately look into them and remove them.

(Concluded).

Notes of the Day.

As They See Them.

A correspondent draws attention to some very frank observations by a writer in the "Planters' Journal and Agriculturist" who writes about the plight of the Liberals in Calcutta. When non-official Europeans express themselves freely about Indians of moderate mentality they give utterance to opinions which may not be quite to the liking of the Liberals to whom the support of the European element in this country is always given as "sensible and level-headed" men. The writer in the "Planters' Gazette" has been evidently off his guard. Otherwise he would have not said that "any stranger with a knowledge of India's political situation, would, on reading the old "Bengalee" have come to the decisive conclusion that Indians were unfit to govern anything." He notices that the Moderate paper is now under the editorial guidance of Mr. B. Chakravarti and asserts: "The preparedness of Mr. Chakravarti to salaam a Government which has given his province the 'Bengal Ordinance' beats one entirely." He hopes that "perhaps later he will play the full man". But these are vain hopes.

A Welcome Advance.

A resolution of the Government of India in the Education Department concerning the decision ultimately arrived at in favour of making India self-contained in regard to education in forestry indicates a welcome advance in the direction of providing higher courses in technical instruction in this country itself. The higher standard of studies to be instituted at Debra Dun is expected to bring up the instruction in forestry there up to the level aimed at in Oxford, Edinburgh and Cambridge. This is a move in the right direction, but we are not quite sure that the rules of admission to the Debra Dun institute are chalked out on right lines. The resolution says that "a good general education and a substantial knowledge of one or more branches of natural science with proficiency in Mathematics and English are essential". It will be far better to lay down a definite University standard of admission, equivalent, for example, to the Inter Science standard and have an entrance examination for admission in case of those who have not obtained the I. Sc. qualification in the University itself.

Going Too Far.

It is certainly going too far for the promoters of any educational institution founded on sectarian lines but supported entirely out of State funds to claim that none but members of that particular sect should be educated in it. When the question of affiliating the Islamia College came up before the Senate of the Calcutta University it was pointed out by the University inspectors who recommended the affiliation that they were against the proposal of reserving the college exclusively for Mahomedans. Nobody will disagree with the position taken up by Khan Bahadur Asanulla, a member of the Calcutta University Senate, that Muslims wanted the institution to be a place where they might know all their old traditions, civilization and history to be taught. But there is no point in debarring by statute such a knowledge to any Hindu students wishing to join the College by making it impossible for them to enter it. The Hindu University of Benares has not debarred Muslims from entry. The very idea is a negation of the spirit of real culture.

Free Speech.

That part of politically minded Poona which is bewitched by the Responsivist doctrine may be quite unwilling to listen to the orations of those who propose to stand by Pandit Motilal Nehru and the Swarajist cause, but is that any sound reason why the right of free speech should be trampled upon at public meetings in a city which prides itself as the cultural centre of Maharashtra? The three leaders from the neighbouring Province of Madras who visited Poona and were debarred a hearing at the Arya Bhushan Theatre did not, we are sure, come to the city as the three wise men from the East. They intended only to suggest to the people amongst whom Lokamanya lived and who profess to imitate his savoire faire and self-respecting attitude that the polities of this country cannot go back now to the pre-Amritsar era, and be content to renew mendicant methods. It is true that these methods are now regarded as an evidence of statecraft in Gaikwad Wada, but why should not the other side be listened to in Poona in patience? The Responsivist case is patiently heard out in Bombay.

An Encouraging Record.

The Women's Indian Association which was started by Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa at Madras in 1917 has an encouraging record of useful activity to its credit, as is evidenced by the report for the two years 1924 and 1925 which the Association has recently issued. The objects of the Association are "to present to women in India their responsibility as daughters of India, to band them into groups for the purpose of self-development and education, and for definite service to others, and to help them to realise that the future of India lies in their hands." There are signs everywhere in the country that Indian women realise that its future lies in their hands. Within eight years of its existence the Association has been able to start 61 branches with 3000 members and it has 23 centres where its activities are regularly carried on, whether in the social, educational or political field. It has taken a deep interest in the agitation for the inclusion of girls in all schemes of compulsory education, and for raising the age of consent. Its efforts towards making women eligible for the legislatures in this country have nearly succeeded.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

FRESH RIOTS AT NEWCASTLE.

KING HOLDS COUNCIL.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO NATION.

INDIAN SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

LONDON, May 10.

The chief task during the week-end has been to keep the docks open—a process which began on 7th May with the removal among other things of over a hundred lorry loads of gour and seven hundred tons of sugar, and the task is being successfully pursued. The latest reports show intensification of the tendency towards the move of direct action on the part of the strikers, especially against food, particularly the flour mills, but no appreciable effect is at present being felt except in isolated districts like Smithfield and parts of the dock areas.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, May 10.

The official communique says that the general situation is unchanged. Obstruction by pickets is being more effectually overcome. Complete confidence and order are being maintained in the London dock area where the loading and unloading of vessels by volunteers is proceeding and increasing. It is intended to keep the Port of London regularly opened. The situation in Scotland has also improved. The food and fuel position is everywhere satisfactory.

DISTURBING PUBLIC MIND.

The "British Worker" which continues to assert that the general strike does not challenge the Constitution says that the Financial Secretary to the Treasury should be prosecuted for spreading false news and unwarrantably disturbing public mind by his letter (mentioned on 8th May). The paper points out that the House of Commons is carrying on, the Parliamentary Labour Party is complying with the Standing Orders, obeying the Speaker's rulings, and assisting in legislation. Thus the men whose hearts and souls are in the industrial strike are by their daily action loyally upholding the Constitution.—Reuter.

KING HOLDS COUNCIL.

MEETING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, May 9.

The King held a Council at the Buckingham Palace when the Earl of Balfour, the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary were present.—Reuter.

FRESH MOVE FOR NEGOTIATION.

NECESSITY OF CALLING OFF STRIKE.

The nearest approach hitherto, made in the direction of resuming negotiations occurred this week-end. Mr. Baldwin on Saturday night personally broadcast a message to the nation emphasising that the Government was not fighting to lower the workers' standard of living, and repeating that the general strike must be called off before the Government could re-open negotiations, and expressing the opinion that it was a thousand times better to accept this than to continue the struggle which would only increase misery and disaster.

MAN OF PEACE.

The Premier added that he was a man of peace, longing, working and praying for peace, but he would not surrender the safety and security of the British constitution to the threats of violence.—Reuter.

"TRUST ME TO DO JUSTICE".

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO NATION.

Mr. Baldwin in an address which he broadcast by wireless emphasised two phases of the disputes: (1) stoppage of coalmines and (2) the general strike which the Trade Union Congress had ordered while the negotiations were still in progress. This was done presumably to force Parliament and the community to bend to the Council's will. The Trade Union Congress had declared that the strike was merely an industrial dispute but their method of helping the miners was to attack the community. Mr. Baldwin appealed to the employers to do their utmost to keep the factories open in order to mitigate the hardship.

He concluded by saying that the Government had been returned to Parliament by a larger majority than had been seen for many years and asked whether he could not be trusted to see justice done between the disputing parties.—Reuter.

FOOD CONVOY.

ARMED ESCORT THROUGH DOCK AREA.

Yesterday's armed convoy of flour was repeated to-day when one hundred and fifty lorries with armed soldiers sitting on the flour sacks and flanked by armoured cars with a squadron of cavalry in the rear passed through the inflammable dock area peacefully and dumped the cargo at Hyde Park.

Six thousand special constables are being enrolled every day.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN SIMON ON STRIKE.

HIS MUCH-DISCUSSED SPEECH.

LONDON, May 10.

The whole country is discussing Sir John Simon's speech in which he declared that the strike was totally illegal. Sir Henry Maddocks yesterday said that he entirely agreed with every word that Sir J. Simon uttered with regard to the illegality of the present general strike. The strikers were engaged in an illegal action against the State. He thought at least seventy-five per cent of those now engaged in that action, would return to work when they realised the illegality of which they were guilty. No man need be afraid that he would lose Trade Union benefits if he refused to strike or returned to work. for no court would uphold the rule of any organisation which sought to compel a man to do something which was illegal.—Reuter's Special.

"BRITISH WORKER" AND GOVT.

PAPER SUPPLIES HELD UP.

Regarding the allegation that the Government is holding up paper supplies of the "British Worker" the position appears to be that the strikers attempted to stop the paper mills and hold up supplies and since the supplies are limited the question has arisen how to distribute the available paper supplies.—Reuter's Special.

SPIRIT OF THE STRIKERS.

FOOTBALL MATCH WITH POLICE.

LONDON, May 9.

Later in the day traffic increased and the streets of London presented normal appearance except for the absence of buses and trams. In addition to the papers mentioned, the Sunday edition of the "British Gazette" under the title of "Sunday Gazette" and continental edition of the "Daily Mail" were also sold in London.

NORMAL FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Central Food Committee in an official statement says that considerable progress has been made in the arrangements with trade organisations for the voluntary maximum wholesale prices, the basis fixed for most of the food commodities being the importers' and wholesale dealers' prices ruling on 30th April. The trade has agreed the importers', wholesale dealers' and planters' maximum prices will be those ruling at last sales before the strike.

CONVOY OF FOOD.

The greatest astonishment and enthusiasm were aroused everywhere on the route yesterday by the convoy of 104 flour-laden lorries with an escort of sixteen armoured cars, cavalry and mounted police extending for about two miles which marched from London docks to Hyde Park from where the contents of the lorries were distributed to the districts where supplies were the shortest.

TYPICAL OF NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Two battalions of the guards and five hundred volunteers were sent down to the docks on Friday to help to load the lorries. Yesterday morning large crowds cheered the convoy whose sight appeared to be as popular as Lord Mayor's procession. The spirit prevailing all over the country was exemplified at Plymouth yesterday when a football match was played between a team of strikers and a team of police, the former winning by two goals to one. The wife of the Chief Constable kicked off.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR'S REPLY.

LOCKOUT NOTICES MUST BE WITH DRAWN.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress publish their reply to-night in which they reiterate their previous contention that any resumption of negotia-

(Continued on page 8.)

MUMTAZ BEGUM.

HER PARENTS OPPOSED TO MARRIAGE.

NOTICE TO DELIVER CHILD.

AMRITSAR, May 10.

In the complaint under Section 363, I. P. C., filed by Mumtaz Begum the Additional District Magistrate examined her to-day in her house. She stated that her eleven months' old daughter had been taken by Wazir Begum (her mother) and Mohamedali (her step-father) against her consent. She, also, said that there was immoveable property and jewellery worth about Rs. 2,75,000 belonging to her which was deposited with her mother. The balance of Rs. 75,000 or Rs. 78,000 due to her from Mr. Bawla's legacy was still unpaid. She stated her parents were opposed to her marriage with Abdur Rehman, nay with anybody and favoured prostitution. She had sent notices to her parents to deliver the child, but they did not do so. The baby was being kept back in order to persuade her to return to her parents. Her mother has put in an application in the High Court alleging that she is the guardian of the baby.—A. P.

AMERICAN'S FEAT.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OVER NORTH POLE.

LONDON, May 9.

OSLO.—American Airman Byrd started on his North Pole flight from the King's Bay, Spitzbergen, this morning, in fine weather.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 10.

New York.—A message to the "Times" from Spitzbergen says that the American airman Byrd flew over the North Pole and returned safely to Spitzbergen after a night of fifteen and a half hours.—Reuter.

FRENCH MINERS.

INCREASE OF WAGES.

LONDON, May 9.

Douai.—The meeting between delegates the Miners and representatives of coal-mining companies has resulted in a decision to increase by ten per cent. the miners' wages and by fifteen per cent. the cost of living bonus.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

The question of the appointment of a health officer, like the question of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer, has created a stir in the local municipal board. The President Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel enquired of Captain Amin the Health Officer on leave whether he was willing to join municipal service on the expiry of the period of his leave. Captain Amin replied that he intended to do so. Thereupon, 20 Municipal Councillors have sent in a requisition to the president saying that he has no power to appoint Captain Amin as the Health Officer as he had gone on leave preparatory to retirement and had left municipal service. Two other councillors Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai and Gordhanbhai I. Patel, M. L. C., have given notice of resolutions to recall Captain Amin as Health Officer while two other councillors have given notice of resolutions not to reengage Captain Amin as Health Officer but to confirm Dr. Serwai the present Acting incumbent. A heated debate is expected to take place on Wednesday.—A. P.

HINDU-BOHRA FIGHTING AT BROACH

BROACH, May 9.

On Friday the 7th instant, a fight took place in Broach between Bohras and Hindu youths. At about 11 p.m. a procession of the Bohra community, which was going round the town came near Lalubhai's Chakla—a main street of the city where several young Hindus had gathered to see the procession passing. While the procession was passing, it seems some abusive language was indulged in and sticks, whips and stones were freely used. Many sustained injuries and bruises. Planks used as shop doors were also requisitioned as weapons. One young Hindu has to be taken to hospital under medical advice.—A. P.

UNUSUAL STORM IN DELHI.

DELHI, May 9.

For the month of May, Delhi experienced unusual storm this afternoon accompanied by rain. Some trees were uprooted and in a number of places footpaths were blocked and electric and telegraphic wires were for some time disturbed. It is reported that the storm has deranged telegraphic communication to Calcutta. The pandals erected opposite Juma Masjid for Khilafat Conference was considerably damaged.—A. P.

MORE PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

Another large contingent of Haj pilgrims bound for Jeddah left Calcutta by s.s. "Shuja".—A.P.

SABARMATI BREAK-DOWN

THE RESPONSIVIST POSITION

MR. JAYAKAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has issued the following statement to the Press with reference to the Sabarmati Pact controversy:—

I have been invited, as one of the signatories to the Sabarmati Pact, to state my view of the circumstances under which the Pact fell through. I gladly respond to the invitation, as I find that there is a good deal of misconception as to the actual circumstances that led to its abandonment, and it is necessary that the Responsivists' view should be stated briefly and dispassionately, avoiding remarks which are likely to raise hostile passions. We are concerned with facts as they happened, and it is necessary that they should be put before the public in a clear light. It is not necessary, in this connection, to refer to the incidents which happened prior to the 20th April. We met at Sabarmati on the 20th of April. Gandhiji was present and took part in the deliberations and rendered material help. The discussion proceeded on three points:—

(1) Whether there was to be a response from Government, before offices could be accepted in the Provinces;

(2) What was to be its nature, and in what Legislature;

(3) Who was to be the judge of this response.

As the discussion proceeded, at one stage Panditji said to us:—"Surely as self-respectful men you do not want to work offices unless you feel that some good will come out of them." I at once replied:—"Yes, Panditji, I am quite agreeable to this test, and if you will kindly put it in proper language, possibly we can arrive at a solution." He agreed to do so. My colleagues and I also made it clear that the language should be so worded as not to lay down rigid conditions, because we said the danger of so stating the formula was that Government would find it easier to defeat our object if we presented our proposals in the form of a definite or unalterable minimum. Pandit Motilal suggested that, whatever agreement we ultimately reached, should be so worded as to fit in as an amendment or a rider to Clauses 4 (a) and (b) of the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, passed at its meeting held in Delhi on the 6th and 7th of March 1926, which stated that "Congressmen in the Legislatures shall refuse to accept offices in the gift of the Government until, in the opinion of the Congress, a "satisfactory response" is made by the Government, and that they shall refuse supplies and throw off Budgets unless otherwise directed by the All-India Congress Committee until such response is made by the Government." We said we had no objection to this suggestion, provided it was made clear that the response mentioned in the agreement was a response in the Provinces and not a response to the larger demand contained in the Resolutions of the Assembly. Panditji agreed to this.

We then dispersed, three of us being asked to prepare drafts. When we met the next day, our respective drafts were considered. Gandhiji's and my drafts were rejected and we adopted Panditji's draft as the basis for discussion and agreement. Panditji's draft read as follows:—

MEANING OF "SATISFACTORY RESPONSE."

"It is hereby agreed between the undersigned that, subject to the confirmation of the All-India Congress Committee, the response made by the Government shall, for the purposes of Clauses A and B of Resolution 2 (b) of the All-India Congress Committee dated the 6th and 7th March 1926, be considered satisfactory, if the power, responsibility and initiative necessary for the effective discharge of their duties is secured to the Ministers, by

(1) Abolishing non-official nominations, etc.

(2) Making Ministers fully responsible to the Legislature, free from the control of the Governor, etc.

(3) Allocating a fixed proportion of the revenues, etc.

(4) Vesting in the Ministers full control of the Services in the Transferred Departments.

(5) Introducing such other changes as may be required under the special circumstances of any Province, etc."

It will be clear, even from this original draft, that the response which Panditji had in view was to be in the Provinces and was to be tested by the sufficiency of power, responsibility and initiative for the effective discharge of their duties by the Ministers. The response had no reference whatsoever to the two demands of the Legislative Assembly. The Responsivists pointed out that the conditions 1 to 5 in the draft should be deleted and for two reasons; one because they would furnish a handle to Government to defeat our object, and secondly, because the conditions of different Provinces varied materially. Ultimately Panditji agreed to drop the conditions, stating that it should no be difficult, when the occasion arose, to formulate suitable conditions for acceptance of office for each Province, calculated to obtain sufficient control, independence and responsibility for the Ministers. Paiditji also agreed, at my suggestion, to introduce in the draft the words "in the Provinces" after the words "considered satisfactory" in order to make the sense of his draft clearer.

Then discussion took place on the second point viz. who was to be the judge of the response and we had no difficulty in coming to an agreement that the Congress members in the Legislature should be the judges; in the first instance. After considering several suggestions as to the consti-

(Continued on page 9.)

OFFICIALS AND ELECTION.

UNDUE INFLUENCING OF VOTERS.

VOTE OF CENSURE

ANIMATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The President made reference to the sad death of Bai Jerbai N. Wadia and the Corporation proceeded with the discussion on that thorny question of the Minister of Education's undue interference in the presidential election. Speaker after speaker rose and condemned the action of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav in writing private and confidential letter to several members and the voice of his few apologists was drowned before the united and determined voice of the vast majority of the Corporation who, while sparing the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner giving them the benefit of doubt expressed their denunciation, in the most emphatic, unqualified and clear manner of Hon. Mr. Jadhav's attitude. A doubt was entertained on the very first day in regard to the support Mr. Nariman was likely to receive in his amendment, and as some of the Nationalist members too refrained from supporting him was clear that a vote of censure against the Minister of Education would be passed in an uncompromising and unmistakable manner. The Corporation rose to the occasion to uphold its dignity and tradition unsullied and solidly voted for the resolution moved by Mr. Dumasia among whom were also seen European elected members from the European and Chamber of Commerce constituencies.

LATE BAI JERBAI N. WADIA.

At the outset, the President, referring to the death of Bai Jerbai Nowroji Wadia, said:—

Before we proceed with the business of the meeting I should like to give expression on your behalf to the loss which the city has sustained by the death of Bai Jerbai Nowroji Wadia. The philanthropic activities of the deceased lady have laid the city under a deep debt of obligation. It may be said that she has done more in a practical way to solve the housing problem in the city than any single individual has ever done. Apart from the vast sums of money donated by her for the purpose, her charities in other directions have been numerous. The Corporation will recall the six Motor Ambulances which she presented to the Municipality and which have served a great deal. I am sure that you will all join me in regretting the great loss which many institutions and individuals have suffered by the death of a large-hearted and philanthropic lady.

MR. DUMASIA'S RESOLUTION.

Consideration was then resumed on the resolution of Mr. N. M. Dumasia, who had moved at the last meeting:

'That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the "facsimile" letter of the Minister of Education which appears in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle," dated the 12th April, 1926 and to request them to take suitable action to prevent a recurrence of the interference on the part of a Minister with the purity of Municipal Elections.'

While Mr. K. F. Nariman had moved an amendment:—

'That the Corporation expresses its strong disapproval at the conduct of the Municipal as well as Government Officials interesting themselves in and influencing Presidential Elections and draws the attention of such officials to Lord Curzon's letter warning officials against such interference.'

Dr. Viegas said it was not just and proper to concentrate their attention on one single minister. He also took exception to the name of Mr. P. A. Kelly being drawn in the controversy. Mr. Kelly's services to the city were great and outstanding and he urged the Corporation to take out his name from the controversy. He was extremely pained to see Mr. Kelly's name being dragged in the question and it pained him the more that Government had treated Mr. Kelly in this matter very shabbily and had not shown that appreciation which was due to him. He referred to his nomination on the Standing Committee by the Government which was overlooked and said he was the most popular Commissioner of Police and an idol of the people and his nomination was ignored by Government for some inexplicable reason. He urged Mr. Nariman to modify his amendment as follows: That the attention of Government be drawn to the note calling attention of all officials including members of Government and officers of every grade in Government service to the order issued in 1895.

Dr. Viegas suggested that this modification would serve the purpose of Mr. Nariman's amendment and also of the resolution of Mr. Dumasia.

MR. BOLE'S REPUDIATION.

Mr. S. K. Bole repudiated the suggestion that he was one of the recipients of the letter—the subject matter of discussion—from Hon. Mr. Jadhav. He assured the House he had not received any instruction from the Government as to how he should vote in co-option election. The whole storm raised over the Minister of Education's head was simply due to the fact, he said, that the Minister was a non-Brahmin and not a capitalist of the class Messrs. Dumasia and Tairsee belonged. He was an eyesore to many persons because he was a non-Brahmin. The Minister had written the letter in question entirely in his private capacity and not in his official one. He (Mr. Bole) was surprised that while they asked independence of the Minister from Government and when it was given, they grudged it when he used it at his discretion.

Mr. Nariman: Do you call it independence?

Mr. Bole: Why, Mr. Dumasia himself has written several times canvassing votes and even issuing mandates.

Mr. Dumasia: I can do anything I like as a private member and in my personal capacity.

Mr. Bole: Mr. Dumasia has become dictator not in the Share Bazar but also in the Corporation Hall. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bole continuing said, it was a well known fact how elections took place in the Corporation and how votes were actually bought otherwise Mr. Baptista would not have lost in the co-option election last time.

Mr. Dumasia raised a point of order that the House were not discussing Mr. Baptista's election.

The President asked Mr. Bole to confine himself to the subject matter.

Mr. Bole continuing said, it was no use finding fault with the Government when the Corporation were acting themselves in an inconsistent manner in matters of elections.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker supported the resolution and said any person occupying high position in an official or non-official capacity whether he be minister, advocate-general, president of Legislative Assembly or Council or Minister should refrain from taking any active part in the presidential election. He asked Mr. Nariman to withdraw his amendment for two reasons, viz., (1) Mr. Kelly was a man occupying high esteem in the eyes of the public as Mr. Tairsee had said, and there was the assurance of Mr. Salebhoy Barodawala that Mr. Kelly had taken no active part in the presidential election, while (2) Mr. H. P. Mody, who was also an equally popular citizen had denied Mr. Clayton the Commissioner having done anything to influence the election. They, therefore, should take the words of Messrs. Barodawala and Mody and exonerate Messrs. Kelly and Clayton from any blame that the amendment sought to convey.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay agreed with Mr. Chandavarker and said the Corporation should not condemn any gentleman on heresay or suspicion. She supported the resolution.

"A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE-HILL"

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram regretted that a mountain was made out of a mole-hill in the course of the debate. Mr. Tairsee, he said, should not have mentioned the names of the recipients of the letter, while Mr. Nariman, he thought, as a criminal lawyer of some repute, should not have impugned Mr. Clayton and Kelly on scanty evidence before him.

Mr. Nariman: I make no reference for anybody in my amendment.

Mr. Boman Behram: Can you get up and deny that you do not refer to the two gentlemen?

Continuing, Mr. Boman Behram said it was the principle of British justice not to condemn any man unheard.

A member: Except Mr. Horniman.

Mr. Boman Behram finally urged the House to throw out the amendment though in regard to the resolution he said the authorship of the letter in question was not denied either by Hon. Mr. Jadhav or his apologists.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai complimented Mr. Dumasia in bringing his resolution though he thought that Mr. Dumasia was the first sinner in canvassing votes (laughter.) He was glad, however, that Mr. Dumasia was so much improved of late to bring the resolution which he did Mr. Balubhai however thought that the resolution itself did not go much as he wanted. He did not blame the Minister. The real factor was the Government on whose behalf he acted. The Government were at the bottom of that whole mischief and Hon. Mr. Jadhav acted slavishly to please the Government. The Corporation had to condemn the action of the Government for interfering with the Corporation through their Minister. The members of Progressive Party were at beck and call of Government and so were also the nominated members who had to take orders from their electors.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas raised a point of order whether Mr. Desai was right in attacking the nominated members.

The President said Mr. Desai was only referring to the electors of nominated members.

Mr. Desai continuing said, in England the Minister may take part in politics but in India the case was quite different as they were the slaves of Government and they acted on the orders of the Government. He regretted that Mr. Mody also acted in a very unscrupulous way in this matter.

Mr. Dumasia appealed the President to protect their old colleague who was not present in the House.

Mr. Desai: I am very sorry.

Some voices: Withdraw, withdraw.

Mr. Desai: I am not going to withdraw unless the President asks me to do so.

President: Mr. Desai has already ex-

(Continued on next page).

GENERAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(Continued from page 7.)

tions should be based on the position as on 30th April, when the negotiations were broken off. "If that door is open, the Premier should make it clear that the coal lock-out notices should be withdrawn as well as the general strike cancelled."—Reuter.

LABOUR LEADERS CHARGED.

BAIL REFUSED.

LONDON, May 10.

Two Labour leaders Will Lawther, ex-parliamentary candidate for South Shields and Harry Bolton, Chairman of the Blaydon Urban District Council who were arrested under the Emergency Powers Act at Winlaton Mill were charged and remanded.

Bail was refused.—Reuter.

NATIONAL HERITAGE IN DANGER.

BALFOUR'S TIRADE AGAINST LABOUR.

The Earl of Balfour in an article in the "British Gazette," says "two hundred and thirty-eight years have elapsed since revolution took place in this country whose object was to secure the supremacy of parliamentary government and the traditional liberties of our people, but we are now threatened with a very different kind of revolution, the methods of which consist in depriving the people of food, transport, employment and free press.

REVOLUTIONARY METHODS POWERLESS.

The Earl of Balfour points out that no revolution in Britain, however triumphant, was going to diminish competition in the neutral markets, augment the demand for coal at home, hasten the changes recommended by the Coal Commission and compel the mine-owner indefinitely to carry on his industry at a loss. Revolutionary methods would be completely powerless, except for evil."

"IRRESPONSIBLE DOCTRINAIRES."

Lord Balfour declares that if revolution succeed the community will thenceforth be ruled by a small body of extremists, who regard trade unions not as a machinery for collective bargaining within our industrial system, but as a political instrument whereby the industrial system may be utterly destroyed. He says such a policy would eventually be fatal to any country. On Britain it would bring ruin swift, complete and irresistible.

"We live on industry. Industry lives on credit and enterprise. What credit, financial and political, and what enterprise will remain to us were we driven by such methods to dispossess people of their Parliamentary liberties and hand over our national heritage to be squandered amid incalculable suffering by violent and irresponsible doctrinaires? From such fate may courage and resolution of our countrymen save civilisation of which they are trustees."—Reuter's Special.

DISORDERLY CROWD AT NEWCASTLE.

POLICE CHARGE WITH BATON.

The Newcastle police were hurriedly reinforced last night to deal with a disorderly crowd of ten thousand who attacked the special constables. The crowd was broken up into sections and dispersed by batons.

Four baton charges were made in Preston at a crowd of four thousand trying to rescue a man arrested for throwing a missile.—Reuter's Special.

FLOUR-LADEN LORRIES.

ESCORTED BY GRENADIER GUARDS.

LONDON, May 10.

A picturesque account in the "British Gazette" describes how London's daily bread is assured by means of convoy lorries for which the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards has been detailed as escort. Lorries with armoured cars manned by Tank Corps wearing characteristic black caps left Hyde Park at 4-30 this morning. Loading at the dock began at 7 and finished at 11-30. A double line of troops was posted at th edock gates where a huge crowd had collected. There was no hostile demonstration as the laden lorries returned to the Park with smiling tommies perched high on flour bags.—Reuter's Special.

RIOT AT HULL.

LONDON, May 9.

One constable and seventeen civilians were put in the hospital and sixteen arrests made at Hull yesterday when the rioters damaged trams and buses. The police charges continued until midnight.—Reuter.

"SUPPORT LAW AND ORDER"

THE CHURCH ON CHRISTIAN DUTY.

LONDON, May 10.

The Trade Union Congress alleges that the British Broadcasting Company refused to broadcast the Archbishop of Canterbury's appeal cabled on 7th May.

The sermon was last night broadcast in which the Archbishop of Canterbury said that the solemn Christian duty was to support law and order and urged that there should be no display of temper or selfishness.

CATHOLIC SUPPORT.

Cardinal Bourne dealing with the crisis at the Westminster Abbey said that the Catholics should face clearly that the general strike was unjustifiable, and all were bound to uphold and assist the Government. —Reuter.

COAL CONSIGNMENTS TO BRITAIN.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL'S DECISION.

Ostend.—The Transport Workers' International did not enthuse over the proposal of the British delegate, Mr. Milford, that the loading and unloading of every ship flying the British flag should be prohibited at all the Continental ports, whatever be her cargo. The Belgian delegate pointed out the impossibility of complying with this, especially in connection with the unloading of cargoes destined for local consumption. It was eventually agreed that the coal consignments to Britain would be prevented at all continental ports.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

The International Miners Committee has announced its solidarity with the British workers declaring its readiness to take still further steps to assist them and expressing the conviction that a lasting peace in the mining industry could only be possible through the establishment of co-operation and international control.—Reuter.

SWISS SUPPORT TO STRIKERS.

LONDON, May 9.

Berne.—The meeting of the committee of the Swiss Union of the Syndicates has decided to appeal to the Swiss workers to support the strike in Britain. The Unions have undertaken to contribute at least a franc per head of their members for the British strikers.—Reuter.

QUIET IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 9.

The London streets to-day are very quiet, practically the only traffic being the official food lorries. The Sunday newspapers are very scarce but the "Observer," "Sunday Express." "Sunday Times" and "Sunday Pictorial" publish emergency editions, and likewise some suburban and provincial papers.—Reuter.

JOAN OF ARC DAY.

FIGHT BETWEEN ROYALIST AND POLICE.

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—In the collision between the "Royalists" and the police several policemen and demonstrators were injured and twenty arrests were made on the occasion of the celebration of the Fete day for Jeanne D'Arc.—Reuter.

INDIAN WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS CABLED.

Mr. N. M. Joshi states that the Bombay Labour Organisation Fund has, through the All-India Trade Union Congress, cabled £300 as its second instalment to the Strike Fund of the British Workers.

BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

A public meeting of the Textile Workers was held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal at DeLisle Road under the presidency of Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C. At the outset the president explained the genesis of the present strike in England and emphasised the necessity of the workers in Bombay sending a heartening message of sympathy to their comrades in England and contributing their humble mite for their relief. The following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) The Girni Kamgar Mahamandal resolves that it is their opinion that the present strike in England is the outcome of the refusal by the owners to grant the demand made by the workers to be given a living wage; and as this demand is a just one, therefore their going on strike is rightful and the Mahamandal expresses its sympathy to them and prays that the strike be speedily terminated successfully in favour of the workers. (2) That as the workers in England had given pecuniary help to the workers in Bombay in the last strike, therefire the latter should return that help through the Mahamandal and for this purpose a special fund be raised immediately.

BOMBAY WORKER'S SYMPATHY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, a meeting of the workers of the Mills affiliated to the Madanpura centre was held when the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting of the Textile Workers of Bombay sympathises with the English miners in their strike consequent on reduction of their wages, and expresses its indignation and disgust at the inhuman attitude of the employers."

Another meeting of the workers of the Swadeshi Mills and New Mills was held at Kurla when a similar resolution was unanimously agreed to.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. N. M. Joshi, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following appeal to the trade unions, trade unionists and the general public:—

The public are now already aware of the causes that led to the declaration of a general strike in Britain on May 4. Those who have followed the present controversy between the miners and the mine-owners, must have been convinced that none was more anxious than the miners to settle the dispute amicably; in fact that put off the strike day by several months in order to explore all possible avenues of amicable and just settlement. But the mine owners would not recede from the position they took and the British Government did not succeed in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the present grave crisis. The British Trade Union Congress had, therefore, no other alternative but to resort to the only weapon that they had, viz., the strike, in order to maintain adequate standard of living for the workers. It will be also recognised that the present strike is only a defensive action in that the miners want to prevent their present wages being reduced and hours of work being curtailed. The Trades Union Congress and its leaders have made it abundantly clear that the present is an industrial dispute and nothing more.

The duty of trade unions and trade unionists in India is clear. In my humble opinion they should support the British Workers in their great struggle, both morally and financially. The International solidarity of labour demands such support and I feel confident that it will come forth in an adequate measure. The British workers have considerably helped the Indian workers in their hour of trial, particularly in the last N. W. Railway and Bombay Textile Strikes. This is now the time for us to reciprocate, in howsoever humble a manner. The British Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress have always shown sympathy also towards the political aspirations of India. They have supported the cause of self-Government for India by passing resolutions in their annual gatherings and it is to them, more than any other political party in Britain, that India looks for her political emancipation. It is, therefore, only fair that she should show practical sympathy and extend whatever financial assistance she can, to the British Workers who are at present engaged in a most gigantic struggle.

I, therefore, appeal to the workers, trade unionists and the general public in India to help the British Workers by contributing to their Strike Fund. Our help, I know, will be to them like a drop in the ocean; but it will be a good gesture of our genuine sympathy for them and of our moral support to their causes. The contributions may be sent to me at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, (telegraphic address:—Servindia, Bombay) if necessary by wire and I shall take immediate steps to cable them to the Trades Union Congress.

IRRIGATION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, May 10.

Reviewing the administration report of the Irrigation Department in Central Provinces during the financial year 1924-25, the Government in a resolution states that the most important construction works in progress were Mahanadi Distribution System and Head Works on Kharung Bhuri and Maniori Tanks, but lack of labour has for some years been a serious obstacle to the construction. Well organised recruiting arrangements were made to supply labour; but there is reason to fear that the position will be still worse during the current year owing to the demand for labour at many other places. The area of rice irrigated is larger than in any previous years and the total area irrigated and assessed also constitutes record. The conditions of years in south of the province where greater part of irrigation is situated conduced to larger demand and supply in tanks and river was sufficient to meet the demand. The revenue exceeded the expenditure on maintenance on only one productive and 15 unproductive works. The extension of the area irrigated and the gradual increase of rates will give a larger return in future.—A. P.

NEW RULER OF SWAT.

MIAN GUL SAHIB RECOGNISED.

SIMLA, May 9.

An interesting account has been received of the Darbar held at Saidu in Upper Swat by Col. Keen, the Chief Commissioner of North West Frontier Province, when Mian Gul Sahib was formally recognised as the ruler of Swat. The Chief Commissioner reached Saidu from Malakand when a salute of 13 guns was fired and escorted by Mian Gul and the Political Agent of Malakand. Col. Keen tied the Turban of Office upon the head of the Chief and placed a handsome robe upon his shouldrs. The Wali made an appropriate reply thanking the Government of India and the Chief Commissioner.—A. P.

NAGPUR WORKERS' SYMPATHY.

NAGPUR, May 10.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Secretary, Labour League, Nagpur, has sent the following message of sympathy to the British Trades Union Congress:—

"The Nagpur Textile Workers express sympathy and offer help to the British workers in their fight against capitalism to maintain a living wage".—Free Press of India.

PT. MOTILAL "NOT A BORN LEADER."

SANCTITY OF SIGNATURES VIOLATED."

RESPONSIVISTS' FUTURE PROGRAMME.

NAGPUR, May 10.

Asked as to why and how the Sabarmati Pact was broken, Dr. Moonje said:—"I can only guess that Panditji's followers proved too strong for him, old as he is. If Panditji had shown the strength of a born leader the country and the Congress would have been saved the shame and humiliation of violating the sanctity of signatures. If the Lokmanya or the Mahatma had put the seal of their signatures on any document, can it be conceived that they would have ever repudiated the document and gone back on their pledged word? But the wonder of all wonders is; how did the Mahatma, the living symbol of truthfulness, connive, as it appears, at this light-hearted breaking of a pledged word? The solution of the differences of the interpretations of the Pact should have been left to the discretion of Mahatmaji who was the President and of the Committee of Panditji and Jayakar by mutual agreement".

RESPONSIVISTS' PROGRAMME.

Asked about the future programme of his Party, he said "We have no alternative other than fighting out the general elections on behalf of our Party. That is now the only way of bringing round the Congress to complete the work begun at Gaya by us by forming what was then called the "Rebellious Swaraj Party". We are soon going to the Punjab and U. P. and hope to form our organisations in those provinces. Pandit Madan Mohan has undertaken this task, and we shall give him every help. Besides we shall form alliances with other parties so far as agreement may be between us in regard to the work in the legislatures on the policy and programme of Responsive Co-operation. In short, it is now the actual struggle that will decide the issue for the next three years. Government has prescribed a period of ten years' probation. Six years were conceded by Mahatmaji and the Swaraj Party. The remaining three years are to be conceded to Government, I am afraid, by our interneeine warfare. Government gains its point without a moment of anxiety. This is going to be the upshot of this whole affair".—A. P.

POONA'S LATEST.

SWARAJISTS HECKLED.

POONA CITY, May 10.

Messrs. Srinivas Aiyangar, Satyamurti and A. Rangaswami Aiyangar first paid a visit to Poona in their projected tour of Maharashtra. They delivered lectures before a crowded audience at Arya Bhushan Theatre under the presidentship of Mr. Abhyankar of Nagpur. All the three speakers found the audience bitterly hostile to their propaganda, and all the three were very often heckled and had to cut short their speeches. When the President called upon the Oppositionists to speak, several came forward. Messrs. Gupte and Gadgil, Responsivists, were cheered and given a patient hearing.

Mr. Abhyankar's speech was also not given a hearing, and was interrupted by volleys of questions.

The meeting terminated amidst shouts and uproar.—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

QUESTION OF FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

DELHI, May 10.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha is meeting here to consider the Hindu-Muslim situation particularly in view of the Calcutta riots and the position that is about to be taken up by the Bengal Government on the question of music before mosques. Before any decision is taken by the Government the Mahasabha wishes to emphasise the religious and other aspects of the question and the right of the Hindus on the subject.

The question of the forthcoming elections is also being considered and the trend of the speeches made at the Khilafat Conference and attacks on the Hindu community were discussed. Last night's meeting lasted 3 hours. It was largely attended and included Pundit Malaviya, Raja Narendranath and Swami Shradhananda only. Discussion on various subjects took place last night and these will to-day be given the form of resolutions.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

DELHI, May 10.

An emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha was held here yesterday. It was attended by a majority of members to consider the present communal situation in the country. There were anxious deliberations for over four hours and the meeting has been adjoured till 2 p.m. to-day. General agreement was reached as to the line of action to be pursued to give effect to the mandate of the Mahasabha.

In regard to the council elections at the last annual session it was also resolved to make clear the objects and scope of the Sangathan and define the attitude of the Sabha on the question of music before mosques. Several resolutions are to be framed and considered to-day.—Free Press of India.

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

LIST OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

APPROVED BY WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following lists of candidates so far recommended by the different Provinces for the ensuing General Elections were approved by the Working Committee which met at Sabarmati and Ahmedabad on the 4th and 5th inst. respectively:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

From Madras Presidency (Non-Mahomedan):—Madras City, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar; Salem-North Arcot and Coimbatore:—Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty; Chingleput and South Arcot, Mr. M K Acharya; Tanjore and Trichinapoly, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar; Madura Ramnad and Tinnevalley, Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar; Sanjam and Vijagapatam, Mr. V V Jogiah; Godaveri-West Godaveri and Kistna, Mr. T. Prakasam; Ceded Districts and Chittore Group:—Mr. C. Puraiswami Ayengar; Landholders, Mr. K K Nambiar.

Mahomedan:—Syed Murtaza Saheb and Mr. Umre Ali Shah.

From the United Provinces:—Agra, Dr. Kailashnath Katju; Meerut, Mr. Pyarelal Sharma; Benares and Gorakhpur, Mr. Sri Prakasa; Seven Cities, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lucknow, Mr Mohanlal Saxena.

Mahomedan:—Benares Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Allahabad:—Mr. Yusuf Imam.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

From Madras Presidency (Non-Mahomedan):—Madras City:—Mr. Swami Venkatachelem Chetty; Mr. V. Nasilamani Pillai, Mr. P. Bhakta-Vatsalu Naidu and Dr. B. S. Mallayya.

North Arcot:—Mr. T. Adinarayan Chettiar; Mr. C. Yenkataraugom Naidu and Mr. Manickavelu Naicker.

Coimbatore:—Mr. V. C. Vellingur Gownder; Mr. T A Ramalingam Chettiar and Mr. C. Y. Venkatramana Iyengar.

Chingleput:—Mr C. Mutturanga Mudaliar and Mr. K Krishnaswami Naidu.

South Arcot:—Mr. R. Srinivas Iyengar and Mr. A. T. Muthukumarswami Chettier, Mr. Ratnam Pillai;

Tanjore:—Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai, and Mr. S. Muttiah Mudaliar.

Madura (Urban):—Mr. L K Tulsiram.

Madura (Rural):—Mr. K P Gopala Menon and Mr. V. Mutturamalinga Iyer.

Tinnevelley (Urban):—Mr. P. Trikutesundram Pillai.

Tinnevelley (Rural):—Mr. Sadhu Ganpati Pantulu.

Ganjam:—Mr. Varala Kameswara Rau Naidu, Mr. Sasibhushana Ratho Mahasaya and Mr. W V V B Ramalingam.

Vizagapatam (Urban):—Mr. Prabhala Lakshmianarsinham.

Vizagapatam (Rural):—Mr. C V S Narsinharaju and Mr. P O Venkatapatiraju.

Godavari (Urban):—Mr B. Sambamoorti.

Godavari (Rural):—Mr. B. Venkataratnam and Mr. Nadimpalli Subba Rao.

West Godavari:—Mr. B Narayana Raju and Mr. C. Indrayya.

Kistna:—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rau and Mr. K Surayya.

Cantur:—Mr. P. Anjaneyulu; Mr. C. Ranganayakulu Chowdari and Mr. K. Jayarama Reddi.

Nellore:—Mr. A S Krishna Rau and Mr. P. Govinda Reddi.

Chittore:—Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi.

Cuddapah:—Mr. K. Koti Reddi.

Anantpur:—Mr. B. Narayana Reddi and Mr. C. Obi Reddi

Karnool:—Mr. N Sankara Reddi, and Mr G Harosarvottam Rau

Mahomedan:—Circars: Dr Nasir Ahmed. Nellore and Guntur Group:—Mr. Md. Khaja Mohideen.

Ceded Districts:—Mr. Syed Moideen Khadri.

Chingleput and North Arcot:—Janab Shaffee Mahomed.

Tanjore:—Dr. Tajuddin.

Trichinopoly and Madura (Urban):—Mr. J. N. Mahomed Miran.

From Madras Presidency (Mahomedan): Ramnad and Tinnevelley:—Mr. D M Syed Ibrahim.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce:—Mr. C. Gopala Menon.

University of Madras:—Mr. S. Satyamurti.

Landholders:—Ganjam and Vizagapatam, Mr. P L Karasinnaraju.

Central Districts (Christians)—Mr. Kolandai.

OFFICIALS AND ELECTION.

(Continued from previous page).

pressed regret and we should not press the matter further.

Mr. Balubhai then moved an amendment: That this Corporation condemn the interference of the Government through their Minister and nominated members in the Municipal election.

The President ruled the amendment out of order.

"THIS THING WILL CONTINUE."

Mr. Desai concluded by saying that as long as the Municipal Commissioner was not appointed by the Corporation that sort of thing would continue.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said so far as Hon. Mr. Jadhav was concerned there was no doubt that he had committed as a member of the Government greatest breach of official rules by writing letters to various members. Mr. Bole had denied having received that letter or instruction from Government in regard to voting of co-opted members but as far he (Mr. Bole) was concerned he thought it was not necessary for him to receive such letter or instruction (laughter.) There was no doubt however that there was a breach of official rules as Mr. Jadhav was not a popular representative or Minister of the people. He was appointed by the Government in a way they always did in appointing "popular" representatives of the people. (Laughter.) Besides, Mr. Jadhav was not chosen by Government for their love for non-Brahmins but to carry on their work in their best interests.

Referring to Mr. Clayton and Mr. Kelley Mr. Horniman said they were accessory of the fact. There was plenty of room in the Corporation Hall, tea room and even in the President's room and in spite of this if certain thing was allowed to occur in the Commissioner's office it would give naturally occasion for inference. Even Mr. Salebhoy had admitted that Mr. Kelly told him that if the four Mahomedan candidates had settled their difference he would be much pleased. That showed what interest Mr. Kelly took in the presidential election. It was the occasion of Viceregal arrival and departure and naturally the Nationalist Party being an eye-sore they would not like to have Nationalist president to welcome or bid good-bye to the incoming and outgoing Viceroys and the Municipal Commissioner and Police Commissioner's activity in the matter gave them certain inference to deduct. Mr. Horniman then read a resolution of the Corporataion passed in the time of the late Sir P. M. Mehta stating that it was derogatory to the Corporation to canvass votes for the presidential election and he was surprised to hear from Mr. Mody at the last meeting that what he (Mr. Mody) did in the matter was in the best interest of his party.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Kirpalani) said the amendment condemned the action of the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner. Mr. Nariman as a distinguished lawyer, however, should know that there was no evidence to show as to what happened in Mr. Clayton's room or outside the room. On the other hand, Mr. Mody had stated that Mr. Clayton had allowed the room for use on the distinct understanding that he would not be dragged in the controversy of presidential election. In regard to Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner said, Mr. Salebhoy had told them that he wanted only unanimity and nothing else in regard to the election. Then they had to consider that Mr. Kelly though a Government official was a member of the Corporation and as such he was entitled to exercise his rights as any other member. He was not an officer of the Corporation. He therefore appealed Mr. Nariman to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi's constitutional conscience revolted at both the resolution and the amendment and said the Corporation had to make distinction between Mr. Jadhav and the Minister.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: But he had marked the letter private and confidential. (Laughter.)

Mr. Balubhai Desai: He is a slave of Government. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dalvi, continuing, said it is Mr. Jadhav to-day and Mr. Baptista or somebody else to-morrow.

Mr. Nariman: And perhaps you the day after. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dalvi moved an amendment only to record disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Jadhav, but as that was not seconded it fell through.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandez said unless they set their house in order it was no use blaming Government. There were many parties and cliques in the house which should be done away with.

At this stage Mr. H. J. Davis moved a closure which was carried.

MR. DUMASIA'S REPLY.

Mr. Dumasia, in reply, thanked Mr. Chandavarkar and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay for supporting his resolution. He did not agree with what Messrs. Bole, Gole and Sole. (Here there was a great laughter and uproar for the term Sole Mr. Dumasia had used.) Some members asked if Mr. Dumasia was in order while Mr. Gole said Mr. Dumasia had used the offensive word "Sale." The President said Mr. Dumasia used the word Sole inadvertently by slip of tongue while he did not hear "Sale." Referring to Mr. Kelly he said his (Mr. Kelly's) hands were as clean as any member of the Swaraj Party. (Laughter.) He assured the House that Mr. Kelly had taken no part in influencing any member in the presidential election.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was declared lost by a large majority and the resolution was passed by 34 votes against 16.

The Corporation then adjourned.

"COMRADE" TO SUSPEND PUBLICATION.

DELHI, May 10.

It is understood that with the departure to the Hedjaz of Maulana Mohamed Ali his weekly "Comrade" will suspend publication till his return. "The Hamdard", his daily Urdu organ, continues publication for the present.—A. P.

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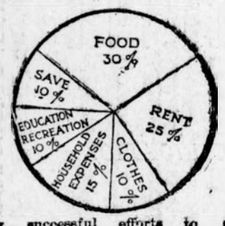

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FACTORIES ACT.

A YEAR'S WORKING.

SIMLA, May 9.

The report of the working of Factories Act in India during 1924, shows that the number of factories had risen from 5,985 in 1923 to 6,406. The only province in which there had been a slight decrease was Bihar and Orissa and this is attributed to the fact that planters are abandoning the manufacture of indigo. A satisfactory feature of the statistics for the year was the increase in the number of notified factories. In the Central Provinces small ginning factories are being constructed in an endeavour to avoid registration and so secure freedom from control, but the Local Government promptly notified these factories. In Bombay, where children of six years of age and upwards were being employed in large numbers under dangerous conditions in hand-match factories, a similar notification stopped the abuse.

The most notable increase was in the printing presses, the number of which rose from 231 to 268 and in tea factories which numbered 817 against 657 in the preceding year.

INCREASE IN FACTORY POPULATION

The factory population had risen from 1,409,173 in 1923 to 1,455,592. The increase was marked in Burma, Madras and Central Provinces. In Bombay, in spite of the increase in the number of factories, there was a decrease in the number of operatives due to the trade depression, whilst in Bihar and Orissa, there was an increase in the factory population, although the number of factories was smaller. The number of women employed was 235,332, as against 221,045 in 1923. The increase is probably due to some extent to the restrictions placed on child labour, but women have been employed on a larger scale in the jute mills and tea factories.

CHILD LABOUR RESTRICTED.

The year saw the final exclusion of children under 12 years of age and the number of children employed fell from 74,620 in 1923 to 72,531. The number of children employed in jute mills had shown no material diminution and several prosecutions were reported to have been instituted on account of irregular employment of women and children in this industry. In cotton spinning and weaving mills the number of children employed was only 16,111 as against 20,451 in 1922, 24,910 in 1920. The provincial reports indicate that the arrangements made for the certification of children had improved considerably and that the employment of children without a certificate of age was becoming rare except in out-of-way places.

WAGES STEADY.

Wages remained steady throughout the year and there appears to have been no marked increase or decrease in the cost of living.

ABNORMAL RISE IN ACCIDENTS.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the year was the number of accidents which occurred. The total number of accidents reported was 10,029 involving 284 fatalities. Both the figures far exceed any figure previously reported and while the introduction of the Workmen's Compensation Act which came into force in the middle of 1924 had probably contributed to secure more efficient inspection and better reporting of minor accidents. Three particularly disastrous accidents occurred. The collapse of a part of a cotton mill resulted in the loss of 26 lives and 18 persons were scalded to death while cleaning a boiler in a Delhi factory. These are probably the most serious accidents which have ever occurred in Indian factories. A fire in a cotton opener of a pressing factory in Khandesh resulted in twelve women losing their lives. A large number of accidents were due to the cleaning of machines in motion and a bill before the Legislature contains a clause which, if adopted, will enable the Local Governments to prevent this practice where they are satisfied that it is attended with danger to operatives.

COMFORTS OF WORKERS.

There was general recognition of the fact that humidification by live steam at high temperatures was attended by extreme discomfort to operatives besides being in most cases ineffective for the purposes of the industry it should be possible by rules under the Factories Act to secure the discontinuance of the practice where it exists within a reasonably short space of time. It was satisfactory to note that mill managers in Bombay were now beginning to recognize and value the Kata Thermometers as a comfort meter and that in some cases equipment of mills with satisfactory types of ventilating and humidifying plants had added considerably to the comfort of operatives in the hot weather.

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

The number of persons convicted during the year for contravention of the Factories Act was 222 and 625 convictions were obtained in all. This represented a large increase over normal figures in recent years.—A. P.

The Karachi District Zamindars and Jagirdars Mahomedan Association has passed a resolution recording their opinion against Mr. Nur Mahomed's Marriage Registration Bill as they think that the Bill will be prejudicial to Mahommedan interests.

COMPLEXION TROUBLES DUE TO CONSTIPATION

Unsightly rashes, pimples and boils quickly disfigure the skin when the bowels are constipated, but they disappear just as quickly if Little Laxaliver Pills are taken to restore the bowels to healthy activity. Little Laxaliver Pills act just just as promptly as harmful purgative salts, but they never gripe or cause pain, and as they cost but 14 annas per box at the chemists, they are within the easy reach of all who need them.

KARWAR NOTES.

NATIONALIST SUCCESSES IN ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, May 5.

This morning the newly formed District Board met and elected "nem con." Messrs. M. G. Gopi of Gokaru and G. S. Nadkarni of Sadashivgad who are both Congress Nationalists to be President and Vice-President respectively of the Board. The Nationalists, who were formed into a party yesterday at a very prolonged meeting held at the instance of Syt. Haldipurkar at his own residence here, command a clear majority with 13 members in a Board of 22 in all. But there being too many aspirants for honours amongst them, it took great pains and much tact for two non-member Nationalists (one of Karwar and the other from Halyal) to bring about an understanding among the members which bound the party to support only the two mentioned. So the non-Nationalist members who hoped to profit by nationalist differences, were sadly disappointed.

A CORRECTION.

In a previous letter giving the results of our Local Board election the name of Mr. Kelkar of Halyal was coupled with that of Mr. Karki, M.L.C., as those of two candidates whose failures to get elected were a regrettable loss to the public life of this district. It is now understood that the failure of the former is only nominal and also admirable. A Brahman Congressman, he withdrew from the contest (after the scrutiny of nominations in) favour of a fellow-Congressman, a non-Brahmin, so that the latter, a new aspirant for public service, might be enabled to gain experience of public life, and also lest by splitting their votes they should enable a third rival, a non-Congressman, to defeat them both.

LATE MR. NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS

Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, who died in Bombay on Sunday the 6th instant at the age of 83 was a leading cotton merchant, and was the head of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, a well-known and old firm of cotton dealers.

INDIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

TRANSFER OF SECRETARIATS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 10.

The move to the new capital of the Government of India's Secretariat this cold weather season is certain. As an advance guard the Secretariat Telegraph Office which is also the Central Telegraph office of the Capital has decided to transplant itself as early as the 16th of May at its Raisina Premises. The palatial Eastern Hostel, opposite the Western Hostel, was designed originally to accommodate the members of the Central Legislature of the orthodox trend of mind. After the experience of a season or two, members were disappointed and abandoned the Hostel and found substitutes in freshly built houses more to their taste. The building having cost a huge sum of money became a problem and eventually the idea was fixed upon that it should be allotted to the Central Telegraph Office. With some alterations the building should prove most comfortable for a telegraph office and the staff as the residential quarters having been originally intended to accommodate our legislators are provided with all comforts and up-to-date arrangements. The transfer to Raisina so early as the 16th May will, no doubt, inconvenience both the Press and the public but the idea seems to be to put the machinery in order and pass the experimental stage before the Government of India comes down next winter.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS SERIOUSLY ILL

NAGPUR, May 10.

Information has reached here that Sir G. M. Chitnavis is lying seriously ill at Deolali, where he had gone for change of climate.—Free Press of India.

Experiencing the pressing need of local trains, travellers including students, mill clerks, municipal servants, business men and others from Vasad to Vatva Stations and vice versa, headed by Motilal C. Shah, Member, Kaira Dist. Local Board, have forwarded an application to the General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway, to the effect that there should run two extra local trains between Baroda and Ahmedabad starting from Baroda at any time between 8 and 8-30 p.m. and from Ahmedabad between 6 and 6-30 p.m.

SABARMATI BREAK-DOWN.

(Continued from page 7.)

tution of the final determining authority as to the sufficiency of response we ultimately accepted Gandhiji's suggestion that the Committee should consist of no more than two namely, Panditji and myself, Gandhiji himself acting as umpire in the event of any difference of opinion between us.

This is the plain history of the Pact borne out by the terms thereof, and it makes the following things clear:—

(1) that it was agreed that the response was to be in the Provinces and that this response had nothing to do with the demands of the Legislative Assembly made in February 1924 and September 1925.

(2) that the test of this response was sufficient power, responsibility and initiative, necessary for the effective discharge of their duties by the Ministers.

(3) that the judges of this sufficiency were, in the first instance, to be the Congress members within that Legislature.

(4) If any difference arose, the Committee consisting of Panditji and myself were to decide the question.

(5) In case of a difference between two of us, Gandhiji was to act as umpire.

The last point was left out of the Pact after considerable hesitation out of regard to the wishes of Gandhiji.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Thereafter a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was convened at Ahmedabad on the 4th and 5th inst. to ratify the pact. What happened there is made clear in the corespondence which passed between Pandit Motilal and Mrs. Naidu on one side and the Responsivists on the other. That correspondence has been published. It makes clear that we were willing and, in fact had started from our home to attend the Working Committee meeting. In the meanhile a draft was put into our hands to the terms of which I would ask the careful attention of the public, because it is our view that it is a travesty of the pact and a complete repudiation of the terms of the same. Under the guise and in the name of clearing "doubts and differences" about the interpretation of the pact, it introduced drastic alterations which amounted to a complete negation of the Pact, especially on two fundamental principles: (1) that the response material for the purpose of accepting offices in the Provinces was to be a response in the Provinces and not a response to the Assembly's demand. (2) that offices were to be accepted or in other words dyarchy was to be worked even under the present constitution, subject to satisfactory conditions indicated in the Pact. The terms of the draft have been before the public, and I need not repeat them all here. I will simply refer to its very preamble, which states that "this meeting of the All-India Congress Committee while fully agreeing with the principles, policy and programme laid down in Resolution 7 of the Cawnpore Congress, and Resolution 2 (b) of the All-India Congress Committee passed at Delhi on the 6th and 7th of March 1926, and fully believing that dyarchy in any form or shape is wholly unworkable in the best of conditions, is of opinion that, with a view to remove all doubts and differences and to put the true issue before the country, it is expedient to state clearly what shall constitute satisfactory response referred to in the said resolution." This is made still clearer by the language of Clauses 1 and 2 of the operative part of the draft which are as follows:—

1. That the acceptance by the Government of the principle underlying the Resolution passed by the Assembly on the 18th February 1924 shall constitute a satisfactory response by the Government to the National Demand for full responsible Government and the immediate adoption by the Government of the various steps mentioned in the Resolution of the Assembly passed on the 8th September 1925 shall for the present be taken to be a sufficient compliance with the said principle.

2. That if responsible government in the fullest sense is guaranteed by the Government to come automatically in the near future by the adoption of other steps than those mentioned in the Resolution of the Assembly passed on the 8th September 1925 and if in the meantime, substantially full responsible government in the Provinces is granted, the response so made by the Government shall be considered sufficient in the Provinces for the purpose of accepting offices of Ministers and considering the Provincial Budgets on the merits.

I venture to say that this draft was a complete withdrawal of the position taken in the pact by Pandit Motilal. If it is not so, I would like to know what it is. There were also many other clauses which were entirely new.

NO DISCOURTESY TO MAHATMAJI.

Notwithstanding all this, however, we were prepared to attend the Working Committee meetings, provided we could be assured that Pandit Motilal and Mrs. Naidu at least would adhere to the terms of the Pact. If they did not want to do so, we felt certain that the Pact would not be adhered to, and it was futile to continue our efforts. The correspondence in this connection will make clear the delay which took place, and ultimately, in spite of Mrs. Naidu accusing us of discourtesy, we did see her and Pandit Motilal at the Circuit House. It is not necessary to go into detail as to what happened there, but it became clear to us at once that Panditji was not prepared to adhere to the Pact. Panditji complains that we did not show our attitude very strongly there. May I point out that that was because we saw that his difficulties were great, causing an unwillingness on his part which it was impossible to overcome. It is said that we ought to have visited Gandhiji. We considered this question and came to the conclusion that he would like to be left out of this controversy and that it would be wrong on our part, except on his own invitation, to take up his time and cause him pain. If this is discourtesy, then we are guilty.

PANDITJI AND THE PACT.

Panditji says there were rival interpretations, and, therefore, he was compelled to abandon the pact. I venture to say that this was not a sufficient ground. The pact was clear and perfectly workable, and the rival interpretations were capable of being adjusted when the time arose, by more than one agency, including the last arbitrament of Gandhiji. I am aware of the legal maxim which Panditji is reported to have cited in his speech in Bombay that "an agreement to be an agreement must be an agreement to the same thing in the same sense." But may I remind Panditji of another legal maxim that "words must bear their natural interpretation and that, when the language used in a document is plain in itself and applies correctly to existing facts, it is not possible to avoid the document on the ground of a different intention from what the words convey." I do not wish to blame Pandit Motilal, knowing as I do his difficulties. My grievance is that he has evaded the pact on wrong grounds and with a precipitancy which was not justified by the circumstances.

MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES CONFERENCE,

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of the periodicals, magazines manuscript and magazines at the time of the second sessions of the Libraries Conference. Editors and publishers are, therefore, requested to send a sample copy of each before the 15th May. Prizes will be awarded in the case of the best manuscripts. All communications should be addressed to the Exhibition Secretary, Maharashtra Libraries Conference, Poona.

THE MAHARASHTRA LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.

143 public libraries and reading rooms have been incorporated in the Association up till now. Any public library institution willing to conform to the objects and rules of the Association can be enrolled as a member. The financial year of the Association expired on the 31st March and, it is therefore, requested that those who have not as yet paid their annual fees should do so immediately.

The Association has secured concession in respect of "Kesari", "Nawakal", "Swarajya", Mouj", "Chitramayjagat", "Samaj Sevak", "Lyan Prakash", etc. The subscription according to the concession rate of different papers and magazines should on no account be sent to the Association; but it should be sent directly to the managers of the newspapers and magazines.

A REQUEST.

The Association earnestly requests all the library workers to approach successfully local municipal bodies or Local Boards in order to secure an yearly grant-in-aid of their institution. The annual help will stabilising the institutions as well they might put in more mass education work. The organisers of the Libraries are also requested to secure financial help from the local Congress Committee's, and it should be utilised for diffusion of knowledge and useful information amongst the illiterate masses by reading out papers, magazines and books.

LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Maharashtra Public Libraries Conference comes off by the middle of this month in Poona. The cooperation on the part of all library workers and educationalists is solicited to make the session a complete success. All communications and suggestions in respect of the Conference should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Maharashtra Libraries Association, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

NEW SOURCE OF SPECULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will kindly publish the following lines of public interest in your widely read paper.

On Thursday last some ingenious brains found out a new source of ruining the public of Bombay. Near the present seed and wheat forward market they opened a new Kutcha Seed-wheat Patia just on the same lines as Katcha Khandi. Here the minimum business done is 5 tons and Saturday and Monday are kept as settlement day and payment day respectively.

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J. J. C.

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No. 4 Edinburgh.

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Which accounted, I suppose, for a sense of extreme well-being and facile eloquence, from which I was aroused by Gerald that in the corner chiming the hour of midnight G. stirred, pulled out his chain until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Gerald then at me, nodded and dozed off again.

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THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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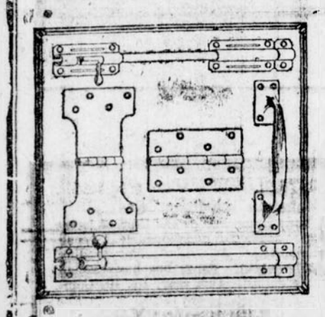

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EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

NEED FOR REFORM.

The following is the copy of the representation submitted by the Ahmedabad Total Abstinence Association to Government regarding the new Excise Advisory Committee:—

From,

President, The Ahmedabad Total Abstinence Association, Ahmedabad.

To,

The Secretary to Government,
Transferred Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to Government Resolution No. 4681/24 dated 26th February 1926 in the Revenue Department about the appointment of Excise Advisory Committees and enlargement of their functions and powers I have the honour to submit the following views of our Association in the matter for the kind consideration of Government.

Government in paragraph 21 of their Resolution No. 982/24 dated 12th February, 1925 had, while dealing with the report of the Excise Committee, expressed their intention to meet liberally the recommendations of the Committee for increasing the number of Excise Advisory Committees, improving their constitution and enlarging their functions.

The Excise Committee have in para 167 of their report recommended that "in Urban areas the committees shall consist of two-thirds elected and one-third nominated members, the two-thirds should be elected by the municipalities and by such other public bodies where they exist, as temperance and sanitary associations, social service leagues, labour unions, and large employers of labour." But Government have disregarded the recommendation so far as the granting the right of representation to temperance and other associations in the mofussil is concerned, on the plea which is not plausible, that these bodies do not appear to be so well organised as to merit representation on the committees.

Government have declared prohibition as their goal, and if they really desire that it should be gradually reached, temperance associataions at all industrial centres in the Presidency, especially in such important cities as Poona and Ahmedabad, where the temperance association have long been in existence and are well organised, should be represented on the Excise Advisory Committees to voice genuine temperance point of view.

Government in para 6 of their Resolution further say that at present the Chairman of the committee is empowered to co-opt an additional non-official member from those classes of the community which do not consider drink per se as a vice. They however admit that this power is exercised only when the representation of these classes is not already sufficiently secured by the personnel of the other non-official members. But as a matter of fact so far as this city is concerned not a single instance has occurred since the establishment of the Local Advisory Committee in 1908 till now, wherein a co-opted member has thus been nominated. Government however now say that they consider it desirable that the classes in question should continue to be specially represented on the new Advisory Committees. Thus it is clear that practically a new right is given to the classes of the community which do not regard drinking per se as a vice. This step is against the above stated avowed policy of Government as the representatives of these classes will naturally support all proposals which encourage drinking.

This Association further regrets to find that according to para 7 of their Resolution Government have now given the right of representation on the Excise Advisory Committees to vested interests of the liquor trade, viz., the licensees. In the first place a new right is given to them, which they did not enjoy till now secondly, this new step is ethically wrong, because these representatives of the licensees will be the arbiters of their own cases, that will come before the committees for consideration, and they will, being themselves on the committee, have facilities to influence other members. Thus this retrogade step will be the means of frustrating the very object for which these new committees are formed. As the Local Excise Officer is to be appointed as the Secretary to the Committee, and as he will be at liberty to take part in its deliberations, and as the collector is the ex officio Chairman, both these officers can place the case for the licensees before the committee, and to whom the licensees can send their representations.

Our Association therefore trusts that Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter in the light of the above facts.

As regards the question of the function of these committees, the Excise Committee have recommended that the committee should be empowered to decide the following questions.

1. Reduction in the number of shops;
2. Fixing the hours of sale;
3. Location of shops; and
4. Fixing the strength at which liquor should be sold.

The committee further state that the decision of the Advisory Committee on these questions should be carried out.

Government however in para 10 of their resolution say that they regret that they cannot accept any of the latter recommendations. They avow that "the responsibility for administration rests with them; and cannot be discharged except through their executive officers. It is therefore clear that the actual decision on all matters must rest with the Collector subject to the orders of the Commissioner and Government. The committee must remain what it is in name, an Advisory Committee."

Our Association would beg to urge in this connection that since the Collector is the ex officio Chairman of the Local Advisory Committee, whereon the District Police Superintendent, and the City Magistrate or Huzur Deputy Collector, or the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka, are also members, Official view will be thoroughly represented on the committee. There should therefore be no valid objection to give powers to the Advisory Committee as recommended by the Excise Committee subject to the limitations laid down by that committee.

In para 15 of their resolution Government say that they trust that with their improved constitution and enlarged powers of Advisory committees will have ample scope for bringing before the collectors and Government non-official opinion on all Excise matters of any importance. But it will be seen from the reasons given above that the new Advisory Committees which are to be constituted according to Government Resolution No. 4681/24 dated 26th February 1926 will not have a really improved consitution and enlarged powers as stated by Government.

Our Association therefore earnestly prays that Government will kindly be pleased to reconsider the matter and to give full effect to the recommendations of the Excise Committee by so constituting the Advisory Committees that Temperance Associations may be represented thereon, that vested interests of the liquor trade should be precluded from having the franchise of representation thereon, and that these committees should be given such powers as have been recommended by the Excise Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) RAMANBHAI M. NILKANT,
B.A., LL.B.,
President,
The Ahmedabad Total Abstinence Association, Ahmedabad.

HIGH COURT

TRESPASS BY PLANTING TREES

BONAFIDE CLAIM NO DEFENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the revisional application filed by one S. R. Kalamkar against the order of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Poona who, in appeal convicted him on the charges of criminal trespass and mischief under section 447 and 426 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and Rs. 25 respectively on each count, in default 15 days rigorous imprisonment.

The accused owns a piece of land adjoining the plot belonging to the complainant M. B. Kalamkar at Poona. On 17th July, 1925, the accused planted some custard apple trees on the boundary line which, he believed to be in his possession. The complainant disputed his claim to the particular piece of land and lodged a complaint before the First Class Magistrate of Poona. The Magistrate held that accordnig to the existing boundary marks the land in dispute belonged to the complainant, and if the accused thought that the marks were wrongly placed, his remedy was to go to the Civil Court to get them rectified and not to take the law into his own hands. The accused was accordingly sentenced as above, and a compensation of Rs. 25 was ordered to be paid to the complainant out of the fine, if recovered. An appeal to the Sessions Judge of Poona having failed, the accused applied to the High Court in revision.

His Lordship, in disposing of the application, agreed with the Magistrate's remarks, and suggested an alternative remedy for the accused under section 119 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code which empowers an aggrieved party to take such a dispute to the Collector. His Lordship held that the accused had an intention to commit the trespass, and that his act of planting trees was likely to interfere with the complainant's right of cultivating it, causing wrongful loss to the latter. The application was therefore dismissed.

COMMUNALISM IN EDUCATION

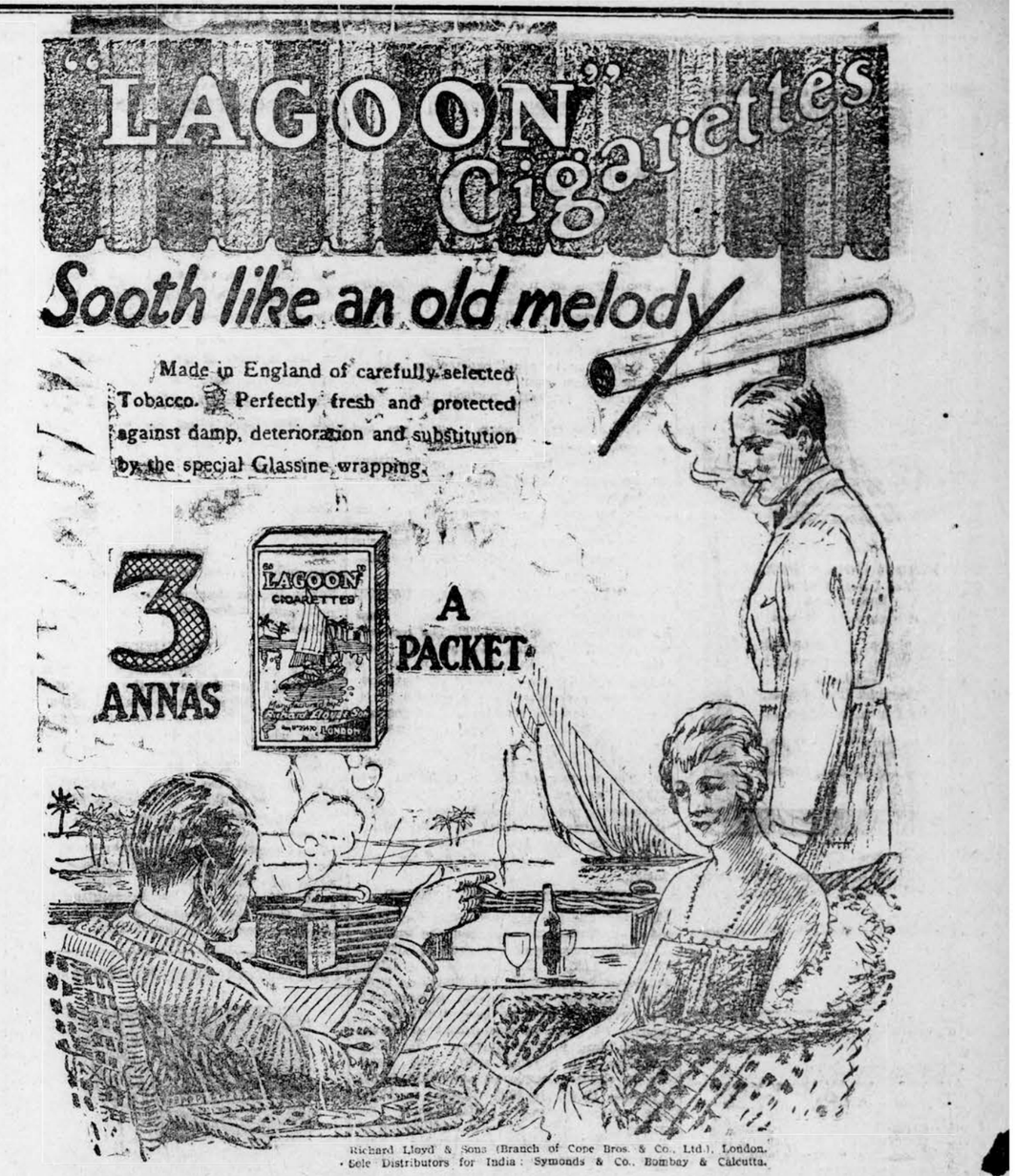
DISCUSSION IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Education on communal basis was condemned by a number of senators at to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University when the question of the affiliaion of the Islamia College came up for consideration. Five University inspectors who inspected the College recommended its affiliation though they were against the proposal of reserving the college exclusively for Mahomedan students. They considered it undesirable that an educational institution supported entirely out of the State funds should be run on communal lines.

Supporting the motion for affiliation Khan Bahadur Asanulla said they wanted this institution where they might know all their old traditions civilisation and history and where all classes of Muslim students might contribute to the world literature. An amendment was moved that while reserving a large number of seats for Mahomedans, non-Muslim students should not be excluded from the College. This amendment was lost.

Another amendment moved by Rev Urquhart recommending the affiliation of the college with a rider that while not opposing the realisation of the ideal of the authorities of the College, the University was of the opinion that, in general, admission to the College should not be confined to the members of any one community. This was carried.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GOVERNMENT'S CAPITAL EXCENDITURE.

BOMBAY'S DISQUIETUDE.

REPLY OF GOVERNMENT TO CHAMBER'S LETTER.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In June last year the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay in which they referred to the feeling of disquietude which existed in the City, and which could not be entirely attributed to Trade Depression, as to the ultimate burden that might be placed on the trade, industries and finances of Bombay by the heavy programme of Development in contemplation, by Government, the Municipality, the Port Trust and other public bodies. The Committee forwarded with their letter a memorandum, compiled from the printed information available to them, containing statistics regarding the financial commitments of the public bodies entrusted with the Development of Bombay, including irrigation works. This memorandum pointed out that, including the contemplated expenditure on local bodies and that on irrigation, a total expenditure of 127·29 crores was arrived at, out of which the Bombay Government had held up the expenditure of Rs. 15 crores of local development.

The letter from the Chamber concluded with a request that Government would give them their appreciation of the whole situation from a financial point of view as the Chamber would then be in a better position to consider what the probable ultimate effect of the capital expenditure involved was likely to be on the trade of Bombay and the Presidency in general.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Government replied to this letter last month, in the form of a communication from the Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

After stating that Government welcomed the service which the Chamber had rendered to the public in raising this important question, the letter proceeds to deal in some detail with the three main classes into which the loan commitments of Government, as distinguished from those of the local bodies, may be divided, namely, Bombay Development Scheme, Irrigation and other purposes.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

Bombay Development includes Back Bay Reclamation, Industrial Housing Schemes and Suburban Schemes. The latest estimate places the cost of th whole of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme at 11 crores. The expenditure incurred up to 1st October 1925 was 534 lakhs. The estimated expenditure from 1st October 1925 for completing blocks 1, 2 and 8, according to the recommendation of the Majority Report of the Advisory Committee, was 191 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.

The scope of the Industrial Housing Scheme has been greatly restricted, as pointed out in the Chamber of Commerce memorandum. The estimate of that scheme was now placed at 3½ crores, out of which 314 lakhs was spent up to the end of the year 1924-25 and the rest of the capital expenditure was to be incurred in 1925-26. The loans obtained, or to be obtained, by the Development Department up to 1926-27 maount to Rs. 1183 lakhs plus Rs. 255 lakhs, its share of the Bombay Development loan, or Rs. 1,438 lakhs in all. The Development Department will have to pay Rs. 89 lakhs for the service of its debt in 1926-27, 46 lakhs out of which will be paid from revenue and the rest from capital. Out of the 46 lakhs paid from revenue Rs. 20 lakhs is the sum which the Government of Bombay have provided out of their revenues to meet the interest and liquidate the capital expenditure on their possible losses on the Back Bay Scheme within 60 years.

IRRIGATION.

The esttimated capital expenditure on the Irrigation projects of Government comes to Rs. 34 crores. Of this Rs. 1,782 lakhs is for the Lloyd Barrage, to Rs. 891 lakhs is the pre-Reform Irrigation debt taken over by Government from the Government of India and the rest represents the expenditure incurred and to be incurred on other Irrigation works. Of the latter, those still under construction are the Pravara River Works, the Nira Right Bank Canal Project and the Nira Valley Development Project.

LOCAL BODIES.

Turning to Local Bodies, a statement attached to the latter shows the loans obtained from the Government of India through the local Government and their shares of the Bombay Development loan. Of this loan of Rs. 9,38,93,000, the Improvement Trust has 370 lakhs, the Bombay Municipality 125 lakhs and the Bombay Port Trust 188.5 lakhs. And the loans taken up to 1st April 1925 by these bodies from the Government of India through the local Government amount to the following: the Improvement Trust 406 lakhs, the Bombay Municipality 395 lakhs, and the Bombay Port Trust 263 lakhs. Besides these, the Port Trust has borrowed 1,481 lakhs in the open market and 334 lakhs direct from the Government of India. The Bombay Municipality has 694 lakhs outstanding debt in the open market besides 19 lakhs outstanding from the Vihar Water Works loan obtained from the Government of India direct and 16 lakhs from the Mahim Development loan taken by it from the Provincial Loans and Advance Account.

IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

In the Bombay Municipality Sir M. Visvesvaraya's restricted programme of borrowings which contemplates capital expenditure of 4 crores from 1925-26 to 1930-31 is being adopted. This is, however, exclusive of an estimated expenditure of 2 crores on drainage, of which Rs. 1½ crores will be adequate to the end of 1935-36. The Improvement Trust accounts at the end of 1924 showed that the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,526 lakhs and the value of land disposed of was 614 lakhs. The programme provides for further expenditure after March 1924 of 575 lakhs.

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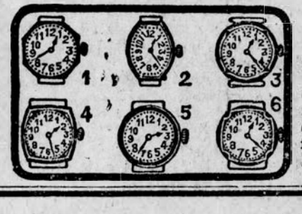

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